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The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 85th CONGRESS

As of July 5, 1957

BILL		HOUSE		SENATE		SIGNED
Mideast Doctrine	(H. J Res 117)	Reported 1/25/57	Passed 1/30/57	Reported 2/14/57	Passed 3/6/57	Signed 3/9/57
Foreign Aid	(S 2130)	Approved 7/1/57		Reported 6/7/57	Passed 6/14/57	
OTC Membership	(HR 6630)					
Immigration	(S 343-346)					
School Aid	(S 872) (HR 1)	Reported 5/23/57				
Civil Rights	(S 83) (HR 6127)	Reported 4/1/57	Passed 6/18/57	Hearings Completed		
Alaska Statehood	(HR 7999)	Reported 6/25/57		Hearings Completed		
Hawaii Statehood	(S 50) (HR 49)	Hearings Completed		Hearings Completed		
Excise, Corporation Taxes	(HR 4090)	Reported 2/7/57	Passed 3/14/57	Reported 3/25/57	Passed 3/27/57	Signed 3/29/57
Small Business Administration	(S 637) (HR 7963)	Reported 6/13/57	Passed 6/25/57	Approved 7/3/57		
Minimum Wage Extension	(S 1139)	Hearings Underway		Hearings Completed		
Taft-Hartley Revision						
Hells Canyon	(S 555) HR 5	Rejected 7/2/57		Reported 5/15/57	Passed 6/21/57	
Higher Postal Rates	(HR 5836)	Reported 6/3/57				
Depressed Areas Aid	(S 964, 1433)			Hearings Underway		
Natural Gas Regulation	(HR 6790)	Hearings Completed				
Corn Acreage	(S 1771) (HR 4901)	Reported 2/21/57	Rejected 3/13/57	Reported 4/1/57	Rejected 4/10/57	
Drought Aid	(HR 2367)	Reported 1/31/57	Passed 2/6/57	Reported 4/4/57	Passed 4/8/57	Signed 4/25/57
Housing	(HR 6659)	Reported 4/8/57	Passed 5/9/57	Reported 5/20/57	Passed 5/29/57	
Federal Court Revision	(HR 110, 3818)	Reported 2/27/57	Passed 3/19/57			
Lobby Law Changes	(S 2191)					
Presidential Disability		Hearings Completed				
Banking Law Revision	(S 1451)			Reported 3/4/57	Passed 3/21/57	

Appropriations — The President signed the Treasury-Post Office appropriation (HR 4897) May 27; the Executive Offices appropriation (HR 5788) June 5; the State-Justice-Judiciary bill (HR 6871) June 11; the Commerce Department bill (HR 6700) June 13; the District of Columbia bill (HR 6500) June 27; Independent Offices bill (HR 6070) June 29; Labor-Health, Education and Welfare (HR 6287) June 29; the Interior Department appropriation (HR 5189) July 1; Legislative appropriation (HR 7599) July 1. The House May 15 and the Senate June 11 passed the Agriculture appropriation (HR 7441); the House June 9 and the Senate July 2 passed the Defense appropriation (HR 7665). The House passed the Public Works bill (HR 8090) June 20.

Floor Action

INDEPENDENT OFFICES FUNDS

The House and Senate June 27 completed final action on a bill (HR 6070) providing fiscal 1958 appropriations for 16 independent Government agencies by adopting the conference report (H Rept 648) on the bill by voice votes. The final total was \$5,373,877,800. This was \$550,287,200 less than the President's budget request, \$11,323,900 below the House version of the bill and \$4,717,000 below the Senate version.

BACKGROUND -- The House passed HR 6070 March 20; the Senate passed it June 12. (Weekly Report, p. 726)

PROVISIONS -- The breakdown of funds in HR 6070 as sent to the President:

Civil Service Commission	\$ 21,151,800
Disaster assistance (Presidential fund)	10,000,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration	39,300,000
Federal Communications Commission	8,300,000
Federal Power Commission	5,530,000
Federal Trade Commission	5,950,000
General Accounting Office	36,050,000
General Services Administration	262,958,100
Housing and Home Finance Agency	119,645,000
Interstate Commerce Commission	16,750,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	106,000,000
National Capital Housing Authority	38,000
National Science Foundation	40,000,000
Renegotiation Board	3,000,000
Securities and Exchange Commission	6,700,000
Selective Service System	27,000,000
Veterans Administration	4,665,504,900
TOTAL	\$5,373,877,800

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote, with an amendment, and sent to the House a bill (S 603) requiring that international agreements, other than treaties, entered into by the United States be transmitted to the Senate within 60 days. If the President believed public disclosure of any agreement would be prejudicial to national security, it would be kept secret by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 25 reported S 603 (S Rept 521). The report said under the bill the Senate would be informed "on a variety of matters...dealt with by executive agreements and which had hitherto escaped its attention."

AMENDMENT ACCEPTED

William F. Knowland (R Calif.) -- Provide that the act shall not apply to any agreement for cooperation entered into pursuant to the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (such agreements are sent to the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy); June 27. Voice vote.

SENATE OFFICE BUILDINGS

The House June 27 passed by voice votes and sent to the White House three bills (S 1428, 1429, 1430) relating to the construction, remodeling and furnishing of the Senate Office Buildings. A motion by Rep. Gordon H. Scherer (R Ohio) to recommit S 1428 was defeated by a roll-call vote of 135-231. A motion by Rep. William C. Cramer (R Fla.) to recommit S 1429 was defeated by a 148-216 roll call. (For voting, see chart p. 796)

BACKGROUND -- The Senate March 12 passed the bills by voice vote. (Weekly Report, p. 329) The House Public Works Committee May 27 reported the three bills (H Rept 482, 483, 484) without amendment.

PROVISIONS -- The bills sent to the President were: S 1428, to authorize furniture and furnishings for the new Senate Office Building;

S 1429, to authorize enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites in the existing Senate Office Building;

S 1430, to increase by \$2,846,000, to a total of \$23,446,000, the funds authorized for construction and equipment of the new Senate Office Building.

DEBATE -- June 27 -- Robert E. Jones (D Ala.) -- The increase in money was necessary "to take care of the subway system from the Capitol Building to connect the new and the old Senate Office Building."

J. Harry McGregor (R Ohio) -- S 1428 was an "especially bad" bill because there had been no competitive bids for the furnishings. Some newspapers said the price of chairs to furnish the Senators' offices "was from \$400 to \$800 each" and that "some had vibrating appliances attached."

Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Opposed the recommittal motions. "There has never been a time in my experience...when the House of Representatives voted something for itself that the Senate has ever changed one word of it." The House should reciprocate the courtesy.

ILO PAYMENT INCREASE

The Senate June 27 passed by voice vote and sent to the House a joint resolution (S J Res 73) raising the United States' annual contribution to the International Labor Organization from \$1,750,000 to \$2 million.

BACKGROUND -- The Senate in 1956 in effect turned down a proposed increase in U.S. contributions to the ILO by approving an amendment providing that existing ILO payments should not be raised unless Communist delegates representing employer and employee groups were unseated. The House did not act on the bill. (1956 Almanac, p. 488)

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee June 25 reported S J Res 73 (S Rept 526) saying that "unless the ceiling on the (U.S.) contribution...is raised at this session of Congress, the (U.S.) will be \$42,000 in arrears on its (1957) assessment...." The Committee recommended continued full U.S. participation in the ILO. The Committee said it was not persuaded that the status of Communist employer or employee representatives in itself afforded ground for American "half-hearted participation in, or withdrawal from, the (ILO)."

INTERIOR APPROPRIATION

The House June 28 and the Senate July 1 adopted by voice votes a conference report on the fiscal 1958 appropriation bill for the Interior Department and related agencies (HR 5189 -- H Rept 653). The compromise measure appropriated \$456,189,600, which was \$1,793,900 more than the House voted Feb. 26, \$963,000 less than the Senate's June 24 allotment and \$59 million less than the President requested. (Weekly Report, p. 787)

PROVISIONS -- As sent to the White House, HR 5189 appropriated:

INTERIOR

Departmental Offices	\$ 4,473,000
Acquisition of domestic minerals	6,700,000
Bureau of Land Management	27,480,000
Bureau of Indian Affairs	109,410,000
Geological Survey	36,000,000
Bureau of Mines	25,853,000
National Park Service	75,480,000
Fish and Wildlife Service	25,354,900
Office of Territories	12,765,000
Office of the Secretary	2,500,000
Subtotal	\$326,015,900

RELATED AGENCIES

Commission of Fine Arts	\$ 35,000
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	70,000
Forest Service, Department of Agriculture	119,216,000
Indian Claims Commission	177,700
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Commission	88,000
National Capital Planning Commission	1,618,000
Smithsonian Institution	8,445,000
Virgin Islands Corporation	524,000
Subtotal	\$130,173,700
TOTAL	\$456,189,600

The Senate's \$6.7 million allowance for purchase of strategic minerals fluorspar and asbestos, disallowed by the House, was agreed to, with no funds allowed for tungsten. Conferees also approved the House's \$800,000 appropriation for additional construction at the Smithsonian Institution, originally, disallowed by the Senate.

Disposition of a Bureau of Mines' oil shale experiment on a Naval reserve at Rifle, Colo., was not resolved. The House agreed to a Senate amendment appropriating \$135,000 for custodial care of the facility but the House conferees "directed" that the buildings and equipment be disposed of as surplus property. Senate conferees said the matter should be handled in a separate bill.

DEBATE -- June 28 -- Rep. Michael J. Kirwan (D Ohio) -- House conferees want the Government "to dismantle (the Rifle plant) and dispose of it in the next year."

July 1 -- Sen. Carl Hayden (D Ariz.) -- House conferees made "an expression of opinion...that does not carry the weight of law."

NUCLEAR INSURANCE

The House July 1 passed by voice vote, with committee amendments, and sent to the Senate a bill (HR 7383) providing Government insurance up to \$500 million against damages resulting from nuclear accidents in private industry.

BACKGROUND -- The Joint Atomic Energy Committee May 9 reported HR 7383 (H Rept 435) and said the problem of liability "has become a major roadblock" to industrial participation in the atomic energy field. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.), dissenting, called the measure "unnecessary" and "unwise." (Weekly Report, p. 556)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, HR 7383:

Authorized Government indemnity -- up to \$500 million above private insurance coverage -- from public liability caused by nuclear accidents. This would apply to licenses issued between Aug. 30, 1954, and Aug. 1, 1967.

Required each licensee for an atomic reactor to take out and maintain the amount of liability insurance available from private sources (currently \$60 million), unless the Atomic Energy Commission found a lesser amount to be fair.

Required the maximum private insurance for facilities with a rated capacity of 100,000 electrical kilowatts or more.

Established the Advisory Reactor Safeguards Committee on a statutory basis and required that it hold hearings on power and test reactors and make public its safety reports on proposed power reactors.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Chet Holifield (D Calif.) -- Require that private insurance be not less than 10 percent of the Government indemnity; July 1. Voice vote.

Holifield -- Strike out "advisory" from the provision for the Reactor Safeguards Committee; July 1. Voice.

Holifield -- Deny a construction permit to any applicant not approved by the Safeguards Committee; July 1. Voice.

DEBATE -- July 1 -- H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- Opposed the measure as giving the AEC "far too much authority" to "control purse strings."

Holifield -- The AEC should not let companies build reactors "near the cities and take the human-life risk and try to cover it up with...Government liability."

Carl T. Durham (D N.C.) -- In the current development period private companies building reactors "do not have the normal opportunity to make a profit but do stand a chance to bankrupt their companies and thereby not be able to pay public liability claims.... It is not the probability of damages but the possible size of the improbable damages that bothers them" and makes Government indemnity necessary.

TEMPORARY APPROPRIATIONS

The House and the Senate July 1 passed by voice votes and sent to the President a joint resolution (H J Res 391) providing temporary appropriations for Government departments whose regular fiscal 1958 appropriation bills still are pending in Congress. These include the Departments of Defense and Agriculture, public works groups, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Atomic Energy Commission, Tennessee Valley Authority, Small Business Administration and the Mutual Security Program. The President July 1 signed H J Res 391 (PL 78).

HOUSING BILL

A conference report (H Rept 659) on the 1957 housing bill (HR 6659) was adopted by the House June 28 and the Senate July 1 by voice votes.

The compromise version of HR 6659 was largely the bill passed by the House May 9. (Weekly Report, p. 552) A section in the Senate version establishing a liberalized program for old age and middle-income housing was deleted in conference. (Weekly Report, p. 677)

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 799

DEBATE -- June 28 -- Rep. Brent Spence (D Ky.) -- "It is my intention as Chairman of the Subcommittee on Housing to hold hearings next year aimed at finding a solution to the pressing housing needs of the elderly and moderate income groups. I want to assure the House that this will be done."

July 1 -- Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- "The glaring defect in this housing bill is the same glaring defect which has existed in all housing bills passed by the Congress ever since 1952. It does not provide housing for the people who really need housing, but it provides housing for those who, in all likelihood, could get it anyway."

DEFENSE APPROPRIATION

The Senate July 2 by a 74-0 roll-call vote passed and sent to conference a bill (HR 7665) to provide fiscal 1958 appropriations of \$34,534,229,000 for the Department of Defense. The Senate version of the bill was \$971,504,000 more than the House approved and \$1,593,771,000 under President Eisenhower's budget requests.

The Senate rejected by roll-call votes two attempts to cut the bill by \$1.058 billion and \$182 million. (For voting, see chart p. 798)

BACKGROUND -- The House May 29 approved HR 7665, appropriating \$33,562,725,000. (Weekly Report, p. 676)

The Senate Appropriations Committee June 28 reported HR 7665 (S Rept 543) and recommended the same amount approved by the Senate. The Committee recommended increases, over the House version, of \$157,731,000 for the Army, \$252,900,000 for the Navy and \$560,873,000 for the Air Force. The President had requested restoration of \$1.2 billion of the House cuts. (Weekly Report, p. 623)

In restoring \$280 million of Air Force procurement cuts the Committee said this would "provide the minimum funds necessary...to prevent the stretching out of the missile development test program (and) prevent delay in the introduction of missile systems into the inventory...."

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the Senate, HR 7665 provided:

Office of Secretary of Defense	\$ 16,350,000
Interservice Activities	682,375,000
Army	7,397,156,000
Navy	10,054,225,000
Air Force	16,384,093,000
TOTAL	\$34,534,229,000

Language was included in the bill that would provide \$590 million for the Army and Navy from transfers from stock funds.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) -- Direct the Secretary of Defense to take the necessary actions to achieve economy by integrating noncombatant services, activities and operations among the Defense Department agencies; July 2. Voice vote.

John J. Williams (R Del.) -- Require that Defense Department contracts, where practicable, be awarded on a competitive basis to the lowest responsible bidder; July 2. Voice.

Charles E. Potter (R Mich.) -- Reduce by \$300,000, to \$3 million, the bill's limitation on use of funds for public information and public relations purposes; July 2. Voice.

Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) -- Require the Secretary of Defense to provide for the procurement on an equitable basis of commercial transportation services financed with funds appropriated in the bill; July 2. Voice.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) -- Reduce numerous items in the bill by a total of \$1.058 billion and provide \$500 million to establish additional Army and Marine Corps combat units utilizing non-nuclear firepower; July 2. Roll-call vote, 7-65.

Henry C. Dworshak (R Idaho) -- Reduce total funds in the bill by approximately \$182 million; July 2. Roll call, 24-49.

DEBATE -- July 1 -- Douglas -- The Senate should reverse the Appropriations Committee's recommended increases and agree to the House cuts in the bill. There was "fantastic waste" by the armed forces and a "built-in bias against economizing." The bias "goes so far that frequently they will sacrifice military muscle in order to maintain or increase administrative fat." The Senate should reject "hand-me-down judgments" by the military that the House-approved cuts were too deep.

July 2 -- O'Mahoney -- "The cold facts" before the Senate were "indisputable"; they showed that there was not economy in the Defense Department budget.

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Opposed Dworshak's amendment on grounds that the Senate conferees would be in a stronger position in negotiating with the House conferees if the Senate voted to stand behind its Appropriations Committee.

LEGISLATIVE FUNDS

The House June 28 agreed by voice vote to Senate amendments to the fiscal 1958 appropriation bill for Congress and related agencies (HR 7599). The action cleared the \$104,844,660 bill for the President's signature.

PROVISIONS -- Weekly Report, p. 789.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY

The Senate July 1 passed by voice vote, with an amendment, a House-approved bill (HR 5728) increasing by \$35 million the borrowing authority of the St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. The House July 2 concurred in the amendment, sending the measure to the White House. (Weekly Report, p. 789)

The amendment was offered by Sen. Alexander Wiley (R Wis.) to bring the House bill into conformity with a Senate measure (S 1174). It provided that interest payments on Seaway bonds could be deferred, with approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to June 30, 1960, but after that date the Corporation must pay interest on the interest.

CQ House Votes 47 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 127, 128.)

House Rejects Attempts by Most Republicans to Limit Funds Senators May Spend to Fix Old, Furnish New Offices

47. S 1428. Authorize furniture and furnishings for the new Senate Office Building. Scherer (R Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the House Public Works Committee insert specific cost figures. Rejected 135-231 (D 17-180; R 118-51), June 27, 1957. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story, p. 793)

48. S 1429. Authorize enlargement and remodeling of Senators' suites in the existing Senate Office Building. Cramer (R Fla.) motion to recommit the bill with instructions that the House Public Works Committee insert specific cost figures. Rejected 148-216 (D 27-167; R 121-49), June 27, 1957. The President did not take a position on the motion. (See story, p. 793)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yes).

V Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.

- Not a Member when vote was taken. (Also used for Speaker, who is eligible but usually does not vote.)

N Record Vote Against (nay).

X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.

? Absent, General Pair "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL				DEMOCRATIC				REPUBLICAN			
Vote No.	47	48		Vote No.	47	48		Vote No.	47	48	
Yea	135	148		Yea	17	27		Yea	118	121	
Nay	231	216		Nay	100	167		Nay	51	49	

47 48				47 48				47 48				47 48			
ALABAMA				Los Angeles County				IDAHO				IOWA			
3 Andrews (D)	N	Y		23 Doyle (D)	N	N		4 Flynt (D)	Y	Y		4 Adair (R)	?	?	
1 Boykin (D)	N	N		19 Holifield (D)	?	N		3 Forrester (D)	N	Y		5 Beamer (R)	?	?	
7 Elliott (D)	N	N		17 King (D)	N	N		9 Landrum (D)	?	?		7 Bray (R)	Y	Y	
2 Grant (D)	?	?		26 Roosevelt (D)	N	N		7 Lanham (D)	N	N		11 Brownson (R)	Y	Y	
9 Huddleston (D)	N	N		21 Hiestand (R)	Y	Y		2 Pilcher (D)	N	N		2 Halleck (R)	?	?	
8 Jones (D)	N	N		25 Hillings (R)	N	N		1 Preston (D)	N	N		6 Harden (R)	Y	Y	
5 Rains (D)	N	N		22 Holt (R)	Y	Y		6 Vinson (D)	N	N		10 Harvey (R)	Y	Y	
4 Roberts (D)	N	N		18 Hosmer (R)	Y	N		1 Frost (D)	?	N		3 Nimtz (R)	Y	Y	
6 Selden (D)	N	N		16 Jackson (R)	N	N		2 Budge (R)	Y	Y		9 Wilson (R)	Y	Y	
ARIZONA				24 Lipscomb (R)	Y	Y		ILLINOIS				KANSAS			
2 Udall (D)	N	N		15 McDonough (R)	Y	Y		25 Gray (D)	N	N		6 Coad (D)	N	N	
1 Rhodes (R)	Y	Y		20 Smith (R)	Y	Y		21 Mack (D)	N	N		5 Cunningham (R)	N	Y	
ARKANSAS				COLORADO				24 Price (D)	N	N		3 Gross (R)	Y	Y	
1 Gathings (D)	N	N		4 Aspinall (D)	N	N		16 Allen (R)	?	?		8 Hoeven (R)	Y	Y	
4 Harris (D)	N	N		1 Rogers (D)	N	N		17 Arends (R)	?	?		7 Jensen (R)	Y	Y	
5 Hays (D)	N	N		3 Chenoweth (R)	N	N		19 Chipfield (R)	Y	Y		4 LeCompte (R)	Y	Y	
2 Mills (D)	N	N		2 Hill (R)	Y	N		14 Keeney (R)	Y	Y		1 Schwengel (R)	Y	Y	
6 Norrell (D)	N	N		CONNECTICUT				15 Mason (R)	Y	Y		2 Talle (R)	Y	Y	
3 Trimble (D)	N	N		3 Cretella (R)	Y	Y		18 Michel (R)	Y	Y		KANSAS			
CALIFORNIA				1 May (R)	N	Y		20 Simpson (R)	Y	Y		5 Breeding (D)	N	?	
2 Engle (D)	N	N		4 Morano (R)	?	?		22 Springer (R)	Y	Y		1 Avery (R)	Y	Y	
14 Hagen (D)	N	N		5 Patterson (R)	N	N		23 Vursell (R)	Y	Y		3 George (R)	Y	Y	
11 McFall (D)	N	N		AL Sadlak (R)	N	Y		Chicago-Cook County				4 Rees (R)	Y	Y	
8 Miller (D)	N	N		2 Seely-Brown (R)	Y	Y		7 Bowler (D)	?	?		2 Scrivner (R)	Y	Y	
3 Moss (D)	N	N		DELAWARE				12 Boyle (D)	N	N		6 Smith (R)	N	N	
29 Sound (D)	N	N		AL Haskell (R)	N	N		17 Dawson (D)	?	?		KENTUCKY			
5 Shelley (D)	?	?		FLORIDA				8 Gordon (D)	N	N		4 Chelf (D)	N	N	
27 Sheppard (D)	N	?		2 Bennett (D)	N	Y		5 Kluczynski (D)	N	N		1 Gregory (D)	N	N	
12 Sisk (D)	N	N		4 Fascell (D)	N	N		6 O'Brien (D)	N	N		2 Natcher (D)	N	N	
7 Allen (R)	N	N		7 Haley (D)	Y	Y		2 O'Hara (D)	N	N		7 Perkins (D)	N	N	
6 Baldwin (R)	Y	Y		5 Herlong (D)	?	?		9 Yates (D)	N	N		5 Spence (D)	N	N	
10 Gubser (R)	?	N		8 Matthews (D)	Y	Y		3 Byrne (R)	Y	Y		6 Watts (D)	N	N	
4 Mailliard (R)	N	N		6 Rogers (D)	N	N		13 Church (R)	Y	Y		3 Robison (R)	N	N	
1 Scudder (R)	Y	Y		3 Sikes (D)	N	N		10 Collier (R)	Y	Y		8 Stiler (R)	Y	Y	
13 Teague (R)	Y	Y		1 Cramer (R)	Y	Y		4 McVey (R)	Y	Y		LOUISIANA			
28 Utt (R)	Y	Y		GEORGIA				11 Sheehan (R)	N	N		2 Boggs (D)	N	N	
30 Wilson (R)	?	?		8 Blitch (D)	N	Y		INDIANA				4 Brooks (D)	N	N	
9 Younger (R)	Y	Y		10 Brown (D)	N	N		8 Denton (D)	N	N		1 Hebert (D)	?	N	
				5 Davis (D)	Y	Y		1 Madden (D)	N	N		8 Long (D)	N	N	

CQ House Votes 47 through 48.

(Corresponding to Congressional Record
Roll - Call Vote Nos. 127, 128.)

47	48	47	48	47	48	47	48
6 Morrison (D) N N		NEBRASKA		5 Scott (D) N N		6 McMillan (D) N Y	
5 Passman (D) N N		2 Cunningham (R) Y Y		12 Shuford (D) N N		2 Riley (D) N N	
7 Thompson (D) ? N		3 Harrison (R) Y Y		11 Whitener (D) ? ?		1 Rivers (D) N ?	
3 Willis (D) N N		4 Miller (R) Y Y		10 Jonas (R) Y Y		SOUTH DAKOTA	
MAINE		1 Weaver (R) Y Y		NORTH DAKOTA		1 McGovern (D) N N	
2 Coffin (D) N N		NEVADA		AL Burdick (R) N Y		2 Berry (R) Y Y	
1 Hale (R) N N		AL Baring (D) N N		AL Krueger (R) ? Y		TENNESSEE	
3 McIntire (R) N Y		NEW HAMPSHIRE		OHIO		6 Bass (D) N N	
MARYLAND		2 Bass (R) Y Y		9 Ashley (D) N N		8 Cooper (D) N N	
4 Fallon (D) N N		1 Merrow (R) N N		20 Faighan (D) N N		9 Davis (D) N N	
7 Friedel (D) N N		NEW JERSEY		18 Hays (D) N N		4 Evins (D) N N	
3 Garmatz (D) N N		11 Addonizio (D) N N		19 Kirwan (D) ? N		3 Frazier (D) N N	
5 Lankford (D) N N		10 Rodino (D) N N		6 Polk (D) N N		5 Loser (D) ? ?	
2 Devereux (R) Y Y		13 Sieminski (D) N N		21 Vanik (D) N N		7 Murray (D) N Y	
6 Hyde (R) Y N		4 Thompson (D) ? ?		14 Ayres (R) Y N		2 Baker (R) N N	
1 Miller (R) N N		3 Auchincloss (R) N N		13 Baumhart (R) Y Y		1 Reece (R) ? ?	
MASSACHUSETTS		8 Canfield (R) ? ?		8 Betts (R) Y Y		TEXAS	
2 Boland (D) N N		14 Delley (R) ? ?		22 Bolton (R) Y Y		3 Beckworth (D) N N	
4 Donohue (D) ? ?		6 Dwyer (R) Y Y		16 Bow (R) N N		2 Brooks (D) N N	
7 Lane (D) N N		5 Frelinghuysen (R) Y N		7 Brown (R) N N		17 Bursleson (D) N N	
8 Macdonald (D) Y N		2 Vacancy		5 Clevenger (R) N N		AL Dies (D) Y Y	
12 McCormack (D) N N		12 Kean (R) Y Y		11 Dennison (R) Y Y		7 Dowdy (D) Y Y	
11 O'Neill (D) N N		9 Osmer (R) N N		15 Henderson (R) Y Y		21 Fisher (D) N N	
3 Philbin (D) ? ?		7 Widnall (R) Y Y		2 Hess (R) N N		13 Ikard (D) N N	
6 Bates (R) N ?		1 Wolverton (R) Y N		10 Jenkins (R) N N		20 Kilday (D) N N	
10 Curtis (R) N Y		NEW MEXICO		4 McCulloch (R) Y Y		15 Kilgore (D) N N	
1 Heseltin (R) Y Y		AL Dempsey (D) N N		17 McGregor (R) Y Y		19 Mahon (D) N N	
14 Martin (R) N N		AL Montoya (D) ? N		23 Minshall (R) Y Y		1 Patman (D) N N	
9 Nicholson (R) N N		NEW YORK		3 Schenck (R) Y Y		11 Poague (D) N N	
5 Rogers (R) N N		30 O'Brien (D) ? ?		1 Scherer (R) Y Y		4 Rayburn (D) - -	
13 Wigglesworth (R) N Y		3 Becker (R) ? ?		12 Vorys (R) Y Y		18 Rogers (D) N N	
MICHIGAN		37 Cole (R) ? Y		OKLAHOMA		16 Rutherford (D) N N	
12 Bennett (R) Y Y		2 Derounian (R) ? ?		3 Albert (D) N N		6 Teague (D) ? ?	
8 Bentley (R) Y Y		26 Dooley (R) Y Y		2 Edmondson (D) N N		8 Thomas (D) N N	
18 Broomfield (R) Y Y		27 Gwinn (R) ? ?		5 Jarman (D) N N		9 Thompson (D) N N	
10 Cederberg (R) Y Y		32 Kearney (R) N ?		6 Morris (D) N N		10 Thornberry (D) N N	
6 Chamberlain (R) Y Y		38 Keating (R) Y Y		4 Steed (D) N N		12 Wright (D) N N	
5 Ford (R) N Y		33 Kilburn (R) Y Y		1 Belcher (R) N N		14 Young (D) N N	
9 Griffin (R) Y Y		40 Miller (R) ? ?		OREGON		5 Alger (R) Y ✓	
4 Hoffman (R) Y Y		39 Osterlag (R) Y Y		3 Green (D) N N		UTAH	
3 Johansen (R) Y Y		42 Pillion (R) Y Y		4 Porter (D) ? ?		2 Dawson (R) Y Y	
11 Knox (R) Y Y		41 Radwan (R) N N		2 Ullman (D) N ?		1 Dixon (R) N Y	
7 McIntosh (R) Y Y		43 Reed (R) ? ?		1 Norblad (R) Y Y		VERMONT	
2 Meador (R) ? N		35 Riehman (R) Y Y		PENNSYLVANIA		AL Prouty (R) N N	
Detroit-Wayne County		28 St. George (R) Y Y		25 Clark (D) N N		VIRGINIA	
13 Diggs (D) ? ?		36 Taber (R) Y Y		28 Eberharter (D) N ?		4 Abbitt (D) Y Y	
15 Dingell (D) N N		31 Taylor (R) ? ?		11 Flood (D) N N		3 Gary (D) N Y	
17 Griffiths (D) N N		1 Wainwright (R) ? ?		30 Holland (D) N N		2 Hardy (D) N N	
16 Lesinski (D) N N		29 Wharton (R) Y ?		21 Kelley (D) N N		7 Harrison (D) Y Y	
1 Machrowicz (D) ? ?		34 Williams (R) N Y		26 Morgan (D) N N		9 Jennings (D) Y Y	
14 Rabaut (D) N N		New York City		14 Rhodes (D) N N		1 Robeson (D) N N	
MINNESOTA		8 Anfuso (D) ? ?		15 Walter (D) N ?		8 Smith (D) Y Y	
8 Blatnik (D) N N		24 Buckley (D) ? ?		17 Bush (R) N N		5 Tuck (D) Y Y	
9 Knutson (D) ? ?		11 Celler (D) ? ?		10 Carrigg (R) Y N		10 Broyhill (R) N N	
6 Marshall (D) N N		7 Delaney (D) N N		29 Corbett (R) Y Y		6 Poff (R) Y Y	
4 McCarthy (D) N ?		23 Dollinger (D) N N		8 Curtin (R) Y N		WASHINGTON	
3 Wier (D) N N		19 Farbstein (D) N N		9 Dague (R) Y Y		AL Magnuson (D) N N	
7 Andersen (R) Y N		22 Healey (D) N N		12 Fenton (R) N N		4 Holmes (R) N Y	
1 Andresen (R) ? ?		6 Holtzman (D) ? ?		27 Fulton (R) N N		5 Horan (R) Y Y	
5 Judd (R) N Y		10 Kelly (D) N N		23 Gavin (R) N N		3 Mack (R) Y Y	
2 O'Hara (R) Y Y		9 Keogh (D) N N		7 James (R) ? ?		1 Pelly (R) Y Y	
MISSISSIPPI		13 Multer (D) N N		24 Kearns (R) N N		6 Tollefson (R) Y Y	
1 Abernethy (D) N N		16 Powell (D) ? ?		13 McConnell (R) ? ?		2 Westland (R) ? ?	
6 Colmer (D) ? ?		14 Rooney (D) N N		16 Muma (R) Y Y		WEST VIRGINIA	
3 Smith (D) N N		18 Santangelo (D) N N		22 Saylor (R) ? ?		3 Bailey (D) ? ?	
2 Whitten (D) N Y		20 Teller (D) N N		18 Simpson (R) ? N		6 Byrd (D) N N	
4 Williams (D) Y Y		21 Zelenko (D) ? ?		19 Stauffer (R) Y Y		5 Kee (D) N N	
5 Winstead (D) Y Y		5 Bosch (R) Y Y		20 Van Zandt (R) N N		2 Staggers (D) N N	
MISSOURI		17 Coudert (R) ? ?		Philadelphia		1 Moore (R) Y Y	
5 Bolling (D) N N		12 Dorn (R) N N		1 Barrett (D) N ?		4 Neal (R) Y N	
7 Brown (D) N N		25 Fino (R) ? ?		3 Byrne (D) N N		WISCONSIN	
9 Cannon (D) N N		4 Latham (R) ? ?		4 Chudoff (D) N N		9 Johnson (D) Y Y	
8 Carnahan (D) N N		15 Ray (R) Y Y		2 Granahan (D) N N		5 Reuss (D) N N	
4 Christopher (D) ? ?		NORTH CAROLINA		5 Green (D) ? ?		4 Zablocki (D) N N	
6 Hull (D) N N		9 Alexander (D) N N		6 Scott (R) Y Y		8 Byrnes (R) N Y	
10 Jones (D) N X		3 Barden (D) N ?		RHODE ISLAND		7 Laird (R) Y Y	
1 Karsten (D) N N		1 Bonner (D) N N		2 Fogarty (D) ? ?		10 O'Konski (R) ? ?	
11 Moulder (D) N N		4 Cooley (D) N N		1 Forand (D) N N		1 Smith (R) Y Y	
3 Sullivan (D) N N		6 Durham (D) ? N		SOUTH CAROLINA		2 Tewes (R) Y Y	
2 Curtis (R) Y Y		2 Fountain (D) N Y		4 Ashmore (D) Y Y		6 Van Pelt (R) N N	
MONTANA		8 Kitchin (D) N Y		3 Dorn (D) Y Y		3 Withrow (R) Y Y	
2 Anderson (D) N N		7 Lennon (D) ? ?		5 Hemphill (D) N Y		WYOMING	
1 Metcalf (D) N N						AL Thomson (R) Y Y	

CQ Senate Votes 62 through 65.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senators Ratify Austrian Bond Treaty, Approve Defense Funds After Rejecting Two Attempts to Reduce the Amount

62. Executive H, 85th Congress, 1st session. Agreement and protocol with Austria, signed Nov. 21, 1956, and sent to the Senate March 18, 1957, which set up a procedure by which holders of about \$6.5 million of pre-World War II Austrian dollar bonds may establish their validity. Ratified 78-0 (D 39-0; R 39-0), July 2, 1957. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

63. HR 7665. Fiscal 1958 appropriations for the Department of Defense. Douglas (D Ill.) amendment to reduce numerous items in the bill by a total of \$1,058 million and to provide \$500 million to establish additional Army and Marine combat units utilizing non-nuclear firepower. Rejected 7-65 (D 7-27;

R 0-38), July 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 795)

64. HR 7665. Dworshak (R Idaho) amendment reducing total Defense funds by approximately \$182 million. Rejected 24-49 (D 11-24; R 13-25), July 2, 1957. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position. (See story, p. 795)

65. HR 7665. Passage of the bill. Passed 74-0 (D 37-0; R 37-0), July 2, 1957. The President took no position on passage of the bill. (See story, p. 795)

KEY

Y Record Vote For (yea).
v Announced For, Paired For, CQ Poll For.
- Not a Member when vote was taken.

N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Announced Against, Paired Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

TOTAL					DEMOCRATIC					REPUBLICAN				
Vote No.	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	62	63	64	65	Vote No.	62	63	64	65
Yea	78	7	24	74	Yea	39	7	11	37	Yea	39	0	13	37
Nay	0	65	49	0	Nay	0	27	24	0	Nay	0	36	25	0

62 63 64 65					62 63 64 65					62 63 64 65					62 63 64 65								
ALABAMA					IOWA					NEBRASKA					RHODE ISLAND								
Hill	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Hickenlooper	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Curtis	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Green	(D)	Y	X	X	✓
Sparkman	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Martin	(R)	✓	N	N	Y	Hruska	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Pastore	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
ARIZONA					KANSAS					NEVADA					SOUTH CAROLINA								
Hayden	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Carlson	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Bible	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Johnston	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Schoeppel	(R)	✓	X	✓	✓	Malone	(R)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Thurmond	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y
ARKANSAS					KENTUCKY					NEW HAMPSHIRE					SOUTH DAKOTA								
Fulbright	(D)	Y	X	X	Y	Cooper	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Bridges	(R)	✓	?	?	✓	Case	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
McClellan	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Morton	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Colton	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Mundt	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y
CALIFORNIA					LOUISIANA					NEW JERSEY					TENNESSEE								
Knowland	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Ellender	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Case	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Gore	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
Kuchel	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Long	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Kefauver	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
COLORADO					MAINE					NEW MEXICO					TEXAS								
Carroll	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Payne	(R)	Y	X	X	✓	Anderson	(D)	✓	?	?	✓	Yarborough	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y
Allott	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Smith	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Chavez	(D)	✓	N	N	Y	Johnson	(D)	✓	X	X	✓
CONNECTICUT					MARYLAND					NEW YORK					UTAH								
Bush	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Beall	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Ives	(R)	✓	?	?	✓	Bennett	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
Purtell	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Butler	(R)	Y	N	Y	✓	Javits	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Watkins	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
DELAWARE					MASSACHUSETTS					NORTH CAROLINA					VERMONT								
Frear	(D)	Y	Y	N	Y	Kennedy	(D)	Y	X	X	✓	Ervin	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Aiken	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
Williams	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Saltanstill	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Scott	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Flanders	(R)	Y	N	Y	✓
FLORIDA					MICHIGAN					NORTH DAKOTA					VIRGINIA								
Holland	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	McNamara	(D)	✓	N	N	Y	Langer	(R)	✓	?	?	?	Byrd	(D)	Y	✓	✓	✓
Smathers	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Potter	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Young	(R)	Y	?	Y	Y	Robertson	(D)	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA					MINNESOTA					OHIO					WASHINGTON								
Russell	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Humphrey	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Lausche	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
Talmadge	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Thye	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Bricker	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Magnuson	(D)	Y	N	N	Y
IDAHO					MISSISSIPPI					OKLAHOMA					WEST VIRGINIA								
Church	(D)	✓	?	N	Y	Eastland	(D)	✓	?	?	✓	Kerr	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Neely	(D)	✓	X	X	✓
Dworshak	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y	Stennis	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Monroney	(D)	✓	X	X	✓	Revercomb	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
ILLINOIS					MISSOURI					OREGON					WISCONSIN								
Douglas	(D)	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hennings	(D)	✓	X	X	✓	Morse	(D)	Y	✓	?	✓	Vacancy					
Dirksen	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Symington	(D)	Y	X	X	✓	Neuberger	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	Wiley	(R)	Y	N	N	Y
INDIANA					MONTANA					PENNSYLVANIA					WYOMING								
Capehart	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Mansfield	(D)	Y	✓	✓	Y	Clark	(D)	Y	N	N	Y	O'Mahoney	(D)	✓	Y	N	Y
Jenner	(R)	✓	?	?	?	Murray	(D)	Y	✓	X	✓	Martin	(R)	Y	N	N	Y	Barrett	(R)	Y	N	Y	Y

NEW PROVISIONS IN THE 1957 HOUSING LAW

The 1957 omnibus housing bill (HR 6659 -- H Rept 313, S Rept 368) went to President Eisenhower for approval following adoption of the conference report (H Rept 659) by the House June 28 and the Senate July 1. Approval was by voice vote in both chambers.

The bill was designed to make it easier to buy a house but fell short of the goals set in the Senate version championed by Chairman John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) of the Senate Banking and Currency Housing Subcommittee. The main provisions of the compromise legislation:

● **MORTGAGE DISCOUNTS** -- The Federal Housing Commissioner and Veterans Affairs Administrator were directed to "fix reasonable limits" on mortgage discounts on Government-backed mortgages. A "two-point" mortgage discount would be where the homebuyer signs up for a \$10,000 mortgage but only gets \$9,800 from the bank. The Government would set discount limits by area, depending on the supply of mortgage money and other factors. The bank will have to certify that it has not charged more than the allowable mortgage discount.

● **PRIVATE HOMES** -- It would take less cash to buy a home with a mortgage insured by the Federal Housing Administration if the bank concerned takes the minimum downpayment required by FHA. Currently, FHA requires a minimum downpayment of 5 percent on the first \$9,000 of the house's assessed valuation and 25 percent on the remaining amount. The new legislation requires a minimum downpayment of 3 percent of the first \$10,000 of appraised value, 15 percent on the next \$6,000 and 30 percent on the rest (see chart, next page).

Downpayments would be lowered even more on homes priced under \$10,000. Homes in that price class usually are in outlying areas not served by existing sewers or water. The FHA minimum downpayment for those

homes is lowered from 5 percent to 3 percent of the appraisal value. But the highest mortgage FHA could insure would be \$8,000, an increase from the current maximum of \$6,650.

Ease Tight Money Market

● **FANNIE MAE** -- The Federal National Mortgage Assn. (Fannie Mae) gets more money to buy FHA and GI mortgages from such private lenders as banks. The idea here is to alleviate the tight money market by enabling banks to convert mortgages they hold into cash. The additional cash banks receive from Fannie Mae then could be used to loan more money to home buyers. The law would give Fannie Mae an additional \$65 million. Fannie Mae can borrow money for its mortgage operations by selling debentures on the open market. But it cannot borrow any more than 10 times the amount of capital it has on hand. So by increasing FNMA capital by \$65 million, its borrowing authority actually increases by 10 times \$65 million, or \$650 million. This new addition increases Fannie Mae's total borrowing authority from about \$1.6 billion to \$2.25 billion.

Separate from its function of buying mortgages from banks is Fannie Mae's "special assistance" program. This is a fund used to buy mortgages on housing built under special Government programs for people unable to get adequate housing through such conventional means as bank loans. An apartment house built by its future tenants -- "consumer cooperatives" -- and housing for military personnel fall in this class.

Cooperative Housing -- Money available for mortgages on cooperative housing increases from \$100 million to \$200 million. Half of this \$100 million increase will be used for "consumer cooperatives" while the other half will be used for other types of cooperatives such as those built by an established corporation or big builder. The established corporation or builder usually gets to the special assistance money before the "amateurs" get organized to construct the apartment house they want to live in. So the intent here, according to housing officials, is to make sure some mortgage money is reserved for consumer co-ops.

Presidential Fund -- The Fannie Mae special assistance money the President can allocate to buy mortgages on houses for the elderly, disaster victims or for houses in remote areas like Guam or Alaska is increased from \$200 million to \$350 million.

Military, Civilian Housing -- The money in Fannie Mae's revolving fund to buy mortgages on military and civilian housing increases from \$200 million to \$450 million. These houses are for military installations where private bank mortgages are unavailable. Most of the civilians eligible for this aid would be those stationed at guided missile centers.

Mortgage Price -- Fannie Mae for an additional year is to pay the face value of the special assistance mortgages. This means a builder of special assistance

New Housing Money

The new housing legislation represents an additional \$1,740,000,000 cost. This is how it is distributed:

Federal National Mortgage Assn.	
Secondary Mortgage Operations	\$ 65,000,000
Treasury's Stock Obligation	650,000,000*
Special Assistance for Cooperative Housing	100,000,000
Special Assistance for Military Housing	250,000,000
President's Fund for Elderly Housing, etc.	150,000,000
Urban Renewal	350,000,000
College Housing	175,000,000
TOTAL	\$1,740,000,000

*The back-stop provision for the Treasury to make good on FNMA's total obligations would increase this figure to \$900 million and the total to \$1,990,000,000. But Congressional economists question whether this obligational provision should be counted in as cost.

housing will not have to pay the "discount" for mortgage money that many private banks charge.

Slum Clearance Increase

• **URBAN RENEWAL** -- Another \$350 million is added to the fund available for urban renewal grants. The current \$900 million fund is almost all committed. The urban renewal money is given outright to cities to help them clear away slums. The money is not spent for housing structures, but for land and the expense of paying the moving expenses of homeowners and merchants.

New Formula -- Cities applying for Federal urban renewal funds have the choice of two formulas for payment. The current formula enables the city to get the Government to pay two-thirds of its urban renewal expenses. The new formula enables the city to get the Government to pay three-fourths of its urban renewal expenses. However, under the three-fourths formula the city could not be reimbursed for its administrative, planning and legal expenses as it could under the two-thirds formula. The Federal Government could pay the moving expenses of those forced out of the slum area under either formula.

Moving Expenses -- The maximum Federal payment for moving expenses of those forced out of the slum area increases from \$2,000 to \$2,500 for business concerns; it continues at \$100 for individuals.

State Limit -- The amount of Federal money an individual state could get for slum clearance increases from 10 percent to 12½ percent of the total amount of Federal money available.

Public Housing Stays Same

• **PUBLIC HOUSING** -- No additional public housing units are authorized. The 1956 Housing Act authorized 35,000 public housing units a year for two years; that rate remains the limit for fiscal 1958. The new bill permits more deductions, however, in figuring how much rent a person in a public housing project should pay. Currently, the minimum yearly rent is 20 percent of the person's income less \$100 for each minor member of the family. The new legislation includes a \$100 deduction for each adult as well. In addition, the new bill permits adult family members other than the principal wage earner to make up to \$600 a year before it counts as family income.

Unit Costs -- The construction cost maximum for public housing units is raised from \$1,750 to \$2,000 a room for regular units and from \$2,250 to \$2,500 a room for housing units built specifically for elderly persons.

• **COLLEGE HOUSING** -- The fund for Government loans to colleges to enable them to build dormitories, etc. increases from \$750 million to \$925 million. These loans would be repayable over 50 years at the current interest rate of 2-7/8 percent. Similar loans are made available for non-profit hospitals that operate schools for nurses or interns and for state agencies established to finance housing for students and faculties of state educational institutions.

• **MORTGAGE POOL** -- The Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program is extended from June 30, 1957, until July 31, 1959. Under the program a chain of private banks agree to consider writing FHA and VA mortgages rejected elsewhere. The mortgage pool works through 15 regional offices throughout the U.S. The National Voluntary Mortgage Credit Extension Committee is chaired by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator. Both the national committee and 15 regional committees are comprised of representatives of builders, banks and real

New Downpayments

This chart shows how much downpayment the Federal Housing Administration requires under the 1957 legislation. The highest mortgage the FHA will insure is \$20,000. The amounts given here would hold true only if the FHA appraisal value was the same as the selling price of the house. These are the minimum downpayments FHA requires before it insures the mortgage held by the bank. The bank itself has the final say and could demand a higher downpayment than the FHA minimum.

FHA Appraised Value	1956 Downpayment	1957 Downpayment
\$ 6,000	Amount: \$ 300 Percent: 5.0	\$ 180 3.0
7,000	Amount: 350 Percent: 5.0	210 3.0
8,000	Amount: 400 Percent: 5.0	240 3.0
9,000	Amount: 450 Percent: 5.0	270 3.0
10,000	Amount: 700 Percent: 7.0	300 3.0
11,000	Amount: 950 Percent: 8.6	450 4.1
12,000	Amount: 1,200 Percent: 10.0	600 5.0
13,000	Amount: 1,450 Percent: 11.2	750 5.8
14,000	Amount: 1,700 Percent: 12.1	900 6.4
15,000	Amount: 1,950 Percent: 13.0	1,050 7.0
16,000	Amount: 2,200 Percent: 13.8	1,200 7.5
17,000	Amount: 2,450 Percent: 14.4	1,500 8.8
18,000	Amount: 2,700 Percent: 15.0	1,800 10.0
19,000	Amount: 2,950 Percent: 15.5	2,100 11.1
20,000	Amount: 3,200 Percent: 16.0	2,400 12.0
21,000	Amount: 3,450 Percent: 16.4	2,700 12.9
22,000	Amount: 3,700 Percent: 16.8	3,000 13.6
23,000	Amount: 3,950 Percent: 17.2	3,300 14.3
24,000	Amount: 4,200 Percent: 17.5	4,000† 16.7
25,000	Amount: 5,000† Percent: 20.0	5,000† 20.0

†The downpayment would have to be at least the amount over the \$20,000 maximum the FHA would insure.

estate boards. Minority groups who have been unable to get mortgage money on the same basis as others are eligible to apply. Anyone else who has been turned down twice in his effort to get an FHA or GI home mortgage also is eligible.

STATE SENATE RULES ON DEBATE ARE STRINGENT

Current efforts to impose tighter limitations on debate in the United States Senate and the impending civil rights filibuster point up a problem that exists in state legislatures as well. A study of the rulebooks of the state legislatures indicates that the Senate's rules of debate are far more liberal than almost any state senate.

The Standing Rules of the Senate permit a Member to speak only twice without permission on a subject in any one legislative day, but place no limit on the length of time he may speak. Under existing Senate Rule 22, the vote of 64 Senators is required to invoke cloture -- that is, shut off debate. It never has been successfully applied since its adoption in 1949. An earlier version of Rule 22, in effect from 1917 to 1949, required the vote of two-thirds of the Senators present and voting to invoke cloture. That rule was applied successfully only four times. (Weekly Report, p. 489)

In most state senates, however, strict adherence to the rules can prevent a filibuster. The American Political Science Assn., in a 1954 volume entitled "American State Legislatures," reported that 16 states imposed time limits ranging from five minutes to two hours on the length of time a member could speak without leave.

All but 12 states permitted use of the motion for the previous question in the upper chambers of their legislatures. (Included in the tabulation was Nebraska's unicameral legislature.) This motion is used by the House of Representatives and was included in the Senate rules until 1806. As enforced by the House, it permits a simple majority to close debate and bring the matter under consideration to an immediate vote.

Of the 12 state senates that either prohibit or do not mention a motion for the previous question, four -- Alabama, Massachusetts, New York and South Carolina -- have some other form of cloture rule. The other eight have no written limitation on general debate. But of the eight, Maine and New Jersey permit a member to speak only three times on a subject without permission; Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Vermont and Utah permit a member to speak only twice without leave; Florida limits speeches to 30 minutes. Maryland alone has no debate limitations in its senate. Every state but Vermont authorizes use of the previous question in the lower chamber.

Much of the impetus for retaining virtually unlimited debate in the U.S. Senate comes from Southerners, to whom the filibuster has proved a useful weapon against civil rights legislation. (Eight of the 22 cloture votes since 1917 have dealt with so-called civil rights issues, and none has been successful.) But of the 11 states of the "Deep South," eight permit use of the previous question in the upper chamber of their legislatures, thus permitting a simple majority to shut off debate: Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. All but Louisiana, Texas and Virginia also limit the length of speeches.

The other three state senates in the "Deep South" -- Alabama, Florida and South Carolina -- where the previous question is unauthorized, limit the length of speeches and the number of times a member may speak.

State Debate Limitations

	Length of Time A Member May Speak Without Leave		Previous Question
	Senate	House	
ALABAMA	1 hr.	10 min.	
ARIZONA		1 hr.	Yes
ARKANSAS	1 hr.	1 hr.	Yes
CALIFORNIA		5 min.	Yes
COLORADO	2 hrs.	10 min.	Yes
CONNECTICUT			
DELAWARE			
FLORIDA	30 min.	30 min.	
GEORGIA	30 min.	1 hr.	Yes
IDAHO		1 hr.	Yes
ILLINOIS	15 min.	30 min.	Yes
INDIANA	30 min.		Yes
IOWA			Yes
KANSAS			Yes
KENTUCKY	1 hr.	30 min.	Yes
LOUISIANA		30 min.	Yes
MAINE			
MARYLAND			
MASSACHUSETTS			
MICHIGAN			Yes
MINNESOTA			Yes
MISSISSIPPI	5-20 min.	5-10 min.	Yes
MISSOURI		15 min.	Yes
MONTANA		30 min.	Yes
NEBRASKA†			Yes
NEVADA			Yes
NEW HAMPSHIRE			Yes
NEW JERSEY		5-15 min.	
NEW MEXICO			Yes
NEW YORK		15 min.	
NORTH CAROLINA	30 min.	10-30 min.	Yes
NORTH DAKOTA	5-10 min.	5-10 min.	Yes
OHIO		20 min.	Yes
OKLAHOMA	5-10 min.	5 min.	Yes
OREGON			Yes
PENNSYLVANIA			Yes
RHODE ISLAND			Yes
SOUTH CAROLINA	2 hrs.		
SOUTH DAKOTA	10 min.	10 min.	Yes
TENNESSEE	10-20 min.	10-15 min.	Yes
TEXAS		10 min.	Yes
UTAH			Prohibited
VERMONT			Prohibited
VIRGINIA			Yes
WASHINGTON		10 min.	Yes
WEST VIRGINIA			Yes
WISCONSIN			Yes
WYOMING	5 min.		Yes

* Use of the previous question is permitted in the lower house of every state legislature but Vermont's.

† Unicameral legislature.

SOURCE: AMERICAN POLITICAL SCIENCE ASSN.

ATOMIC ENERGY PROGRAM

Retiring Atomic Energy Commissioner Thomas E. Murray June 27 said it would be "indefensible" and "reckless in the extreme" for the United States to enter into any disarmament program banning small nuclear weapons testing or production. Murray, whose AEC term ended June 30 after seven years, reviewed the atomic program in a report, supplemented by a news conference. He began work July 1 as a consultant to the Joint Atomic Energy Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 746)

Murray said the United States faced "the threat of irrational disarmament" because its people "do not understand the simple fact that limited war is the more prominent likelihood of the nuclear age." He agreed with proposals to halt large hydrogen bomb tests, but said small weapons production should be accelerated. He said fallout dangers from small weapons "have been greatly exaggerated," but that present impressions of lessened radiation hazards from large bombs were "not supported by the facts." He criticized the atomic secrecy program as "antiquated and unsatisfactory," said "hardly any new and constructive thought has been given to it."

Comment on Murray's statements included:

Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson -- Believed "we are reasonably well balanced in all (weapons) areas."

Rep. Carl T. Durham (D N.C.), Chairman of Joint Atomic Energy Committee -- Agreed on need for larger small weapons stockpile.

RED CHINA ARMS COOPERATION

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles July 2 told a news conference he would expect Red China to abide by any East-West agreement banning nuclear weapons even though it did not sign such a pledge. He said any move by Russia to help Communist China secretly to produce atomic weapons would open the way for the West to renounce any disarmament agreement. Dulles said he doubted if Red China would manufacture its own weapons unaided because of the expense and the possibility of detection.

Commenting upon his June 28 speech in which he rejected United States recognition of Red China, Dulles said that if Communist China "conducts itself respectably in the field of foreign affairs" there might be diplomatic recognition. (For Dulles' speech text, see p. 804)

Dulles said he opposed any move by the Senate to force the Eisenhower Administration to press France to grant independence to Algeria. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) July 2 introduced a resolution (S Res 153) to authorize President Eisenhower and Dulles to use U.S. influence to settle the French-Algerian dispute on the basis of an independent Algeria. Anyone interested in attacking colonialism, said Dulles, could better concentrate on Russia's satellite empire.

A plan under which U. S. newsmen would be permitted to visit Red China "as a special matter" divorced from foreign policy considerations was under study, Dulles said.

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower July 3 told the 16th news conference of his second term his advisers suggest giving Russia the secret of making "clean" hydrogen bombs -- when and if the United States learns it itself. He said he believed legislation would be needed to disclose such information. In the meantime, the President said, he stood behind the offer of a temporary suspension of atomic weapons tests and would be willing to invite foreign scientists to check fallout at any future U.S. bomb tests.

The President also said:

He lacked enough information to comment on the possible inflationary effects of the past week's \$6 a ton increase in steel prices, but believed, as he had said before, business and labor must help Government hold the line against inflation. He said Government efforts to raise farm prices would not have much effect on food prices because of the farm-to-market spread.

He did not believe a national referendum on his civil rights legislation, as proposed by Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), was necessary or feasible. (See p. 803)

He had rejected suggestions that he nominate Rep. Howard H. Baker (R Tenn.) as Tennessee Valley Authority commissioner solely because of his policy against naming incumbent Congressmen to executive posts.

He favored self-financing of TVA expansion under proper Congressional supervision.

Sen. John F. Kennedy's (D Mass.) July 2 proposal that the U.S. support Algeria's effort to gain independence from France touched on a very complicated issue where the U.S. has worked behind the scenes and tried to be fair and helpful to both sides.

He favored central purchase of supplies for all military services and believed the Secretary of Defense should have authority to make procurement efficient.

DISARMAMENT NEGOTIATIONS

U.S. Disarmament Negotiator Harold E. Stassen July 2 told the United Nations Disarmament Subcommittee in London that the United States would agree to a 10-month suspension of nuclear tests if Russia agreed to halt the manufacture of nuclear weapons. During the 10-month period, Stassen said, negotiations would continue among all nations on a first-step disarmament treaty. The trial period also would be used to establish an inspection system.

Stassen June 26 proposed a detailed and complicated plan for reducing non-nuclear weapons strength of the U.S., Russia, Britain and France. The U.S. suggested that detailed lists of weapons be drawn up by each of the powers who then would agree on those that were to be placed in disarmament depots situated in the territory of each of the four nations.

Capitol Briefs

PRESIDENT MAKES DEFENSE CUT

President Eisenhower June 28 sent Congress a request for \$1,665,500,000 to build and improve defense installations in the United States and abroad. The President's request was \$456,500,000 below that in his January budget message. The White House said the cuts were made possible by delaying less urgent defense construction projects. (Weekly Report, p. 69)

SCHOOL AID

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.), Chairman of the Education and Labor General Education Subcommittee, July 2 said in New York City that the Federal school aid bill (HR 1) had a "50-50 chance" of House passage. He said he had "reason to believe we can defeat the Powell amendment" to bar Federal funds to states practicing segregation. House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) July 1 said he wanted the House to "pass on it (HR 1) one way or another" this session. HR 1 was reported May 28. (Weekly Report, p. 659)

NIXON URGES EAST-WEST EXCHANGE

Vice President Richard M. Nixon, addressing a Kiwanis International convention in Atlantic City, N.J., June 27 recommended raising from 12,000 to 25,000 the number of foreign leaders permitted to visit the United States under the Government exchange program, and said it was particularly important that the current exchange program with the Soviet Union and its European satellites be increased on a large scale. He called "hypocritical double-talk" recent statements by Russia's Communist Chief Nikita S. Khrushchev that the U.S. was blocking a broader exchange of information and persons.

CIVIL RIGHTS REFERENDUM

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D Ga.) July 2 called for a national referendum on the civil rights bill (HR 6127) to coincide with a national election so that "a representative test" of popular sentiment could be had. Russell said the bill was "cunningly designed to vest in the Attorney General unprecedented power to bring to bear the whole might of the Federal Government, including the armed forces if necessary, to force a conmingling of white and Negro children in the state-supported schools of the South." (Weekly Report, p. 735)

PASSPORTS

Sen. Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) June 28 said he would introduce legislation limiting the "blank check" authority of the Secretary of State to issue passports to Americans for travel abroad. Hennings said he agreed with Federal Court of Appeals judges who dissented June 27 when the Secretary's authority was upheld in passport denial cases involving Illustrator Rockwell Kent and Psychiatrist Walter Briehl. The Commission on Government Security, in its June 23 report, recommended extending the Secretary's authority. (Weekly Report, p. 769)

RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT

Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) June 28 told the House that investigations by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee's Special Subcommittee on Radiation had shown that the problem of radioactive fallout had "become great and crucial" and that "some control and limitation of weapons testing is now mandatory." Holifield said the Atomic Energy Commission had failed to keep Congress "fully informed" on the problem. (Weekly Report, p. 709)

CONTEMPT OF CONGRESS

Dramatist Arthur Miller June 28 won a reversal on one of two contempt of Congress counts on which he was convicted May 31. The conviction, based on Miller's failure to answer questions before a House Un-American Activities Subcommittee, was appealed in the light of the Supreme Court's June 17 ruling in the John T. Watkins case, which curtailed Congressional committee jurisdiction. U.S. District Judge Charles F. McLaughlin said he set aside one ruling because Miller had objected to the pertinency of a question, but upheld his other ruling because no question of pertinency had been raised. (Weekly Report, p. 745)

IMMIGRATION

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) June 27, introduced a bill (S 2410) which he said was "a combination of the best features of all the immigration bills" offered in 1957. Kennedy said the measure had "strong support" from Chairman Francis E. Walter (D Pa.) of the House Judiciary Committee, who also has introduced immigration legislation. Co-sponsors were Democratic Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.), John O. Pastore (R.I.) and Frank J. Lausche (Ohio). (Weekly Report, p. 746)

STEEL PRICE INCREASE

Assistant House Minority Leader Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) July 1 said increases in steel prices might cause Government price and wage controls to be "inevitable." He said the July 1 United States Steel Corp. increase of \$6 a ton was a "complete disappointment." (Weekly Report, p. 818)

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower sent the following nominations to the Senate for confirmation:

Arnold R. Jones of Kansas, a Republican, as a member of the Tennessee Valley Authority Board of Directors; July 1.

Henry Kearns of California, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Commerce; July 1.

Frederick W. Ford of West Virginia, a Republican, as a member of the Federal Communications Commission; July 2.

SENATE CONFIRMATIONS

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: Richard C. Horner of California, a Republican, as an Assistant Secretary of Air Force; July 1.

Ex-Gov. Leo A. Hoegh (R) of Iowa, as Federal Civil Defense Administrator; July 1.

Robert B. Anderson of New York, a Republican, as Secretary of Treasury; July 2.

The Complete Text . . .

DULLES OUTLINES RED CHINA POLICY, IS FIRM AGAINST RECOGNITION

Following is the text of a June 28 speech by Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to the Lions International convention at San Francisco in which Dulles outlined United States policy toward Communist China:

It is appropriate that in this great city of San Francisco, which faces the Far East, we should consider our policies toward Communism in China.

On the China mainland 600 million people are ruled by the Chinese Communist party. That party came to power by violence and, so far, has lived by violence.

It retains power not by will of the Chinese people, but by massive, forcible repression. It fought the United Nations in Korea, it supported the Communist war in Indochina; it took Tibet by force. It fomented the Communist Huk rebellion in the Philippines and the Communists' insurrection in Malaya. It does not disguise its expansionist ambitions. It is bitterly hateful of the United States which it considers a principal obstacle in the way of its path of conquest.

In the face of this condition the United States has supported morally and materially, the free nations of the Western Pacific and Southwest Asia. Our security treaties make clear that the violation of these nations by international Communism would be considered as endangering our own peace and safety, and that we would act accordingly. Together we constitute a goodly company and a stout bulwark against aggression.

NO ENCOURAGEMENT

As regards China, we have abstained from any act to encourage the Communist regime, morally, politically, or materially. Thus:

We have not extended diplomatic recognition to the Chinese Communist regime;

We have opposed its seating in the United Nations;

We have not traded with Communist China, or sanctioned cultural interchanges with it.

These have been, and are, our policies. Like all our policies, they are under periodic review. As we review our China policy, we naturally and properly recall our recognition policy as regards Communist Russia.

The Bolsheviks seized power from Kerensky in 1917. Nevertheless, we continued for 16 years to treat the Kerensky representatives in exile as the lawful government of Russia. By 1933, it seemed that the Communist regime might be considered as a peaceful member of society. For more than a decade it had committed no act of armed aggression. It had accepted the independence of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and of Poland. It was not demonstrably maltreating American citizens. It promised to cease subversive activities in the United States, to respect American rights in Russia, and to settle Russia's public and private debts to the United States.

Also, by 1933, we desired to encourage the Soviet regime to resist Japanese aggressive policies in the Far East. The Republic of China, inspired by this same notion, had recognized the Soviet government in December, 1932, and we shortly followed suit. We need not question that act of recognition under the circumstances which then prevailed. Recognition seemed indicated by most tests and we did not read the future.

However, it can, I think, be said with confidence that recognition would not have been accorded to the Soviet Union even in 1933 had there been clear warning that the Soviet promises given in that connection were totally unreliable, that aggressive war would soon become an instrumentality of Soviet policy, and that it would be neutral toward Japanese aggression in Asia.

In the case of Communist China, we are forwarned. That regime fails to pass even those tests which, after 16 years, the Soviet regime seemed to pass.

1. Soviet Russia, in 1933, had had a decade of peaceful and non-aggressive relations with neighboring states; Communist China's past record is one of armed aggression.

2. The Soviet regime seemed to want peace for the future. In the case of Communist China the situation is quite the reverse. Mr. Chou En-lai, at the time of the Bandung Conference, said that "the Chinese people do not want to have war with the United States and are willing to settle international disputes by peaceful means." But when the United States took him up, and sought explicit reciprocal renunciations of force, his ambassador, after presenting various evasive formulas, finally stated frankly that his regime contemplated using armed force to take Taiwan unless they could get it in some other way.

3. The Soviet Union in 1933 was not flagrantly violating its international engagements. The Chinese Communist regime is violating the 1953 Korean armistice and the 1954 Indochina armistice.

4. There was reason to hope that the Soviet regime would treat our nationals with respect. The Chinese Communist regime violates the persons of our citizens in defiance of the elementary code of international decency and breaches its 1955 pledge to release them.

5. It seemed, in 1933, that the Soviet regime and the United States had parallel interests in resisting Japanese aggression in the Far East. Today, the political purposes of Communist China clash everywhere with our own.

CONSEQUENCES OF RECOGNITION

United States diplomatic recognition of Communist China would have the following consequences:

1. The many mainland Chinese, who by Mao Tse-tung's own recent admission seek to change the nature of their government, would be immensely discouraged.

2. The millions of overseas Chinese would feel that they had no Free China to which to look. Today, increasing numbers of these overseas Chinese go to Free China to study. Six years ago there were less than 100 Chinese students from Southeast Asia and Hong Kong studying in Taiwan. Now there are nearly 5,000. The number of Chinese students from overseas communities coming to Free China has increased year by year. The number going to Communist China has declined, and hundreds of disillusioned students have made their way out of mainland China in the past two years. If the United States recognized the Chinese Communist regime, many of the millions of overseas Chinese in free Asian countries would, reluctantly, turn to acceptance of the guiding direction of the Communist regime. This would be a tragedy for them; and it would imperil friendly governments already menaced by Chinese Communist subversion.

3. The Republic of China would feel crushed by its friend. That government was our ally in the second World War and for long bore alone the main burden of the Far Eastern war. It had many tempting opportunities to compromise with the Japanese on terms which would have been gravely detrimental to the United States. It never did so. We condemn the Soviets for having dishonored their 20-year treaty pledge of 1945 to support the Chinese National government as the central government of China. We are honor-bound to give our ally, to whom we are pledged by a mutual defense treaty, a full measure of loyalty.

4. The free Asian governments of the Pacific and Southeast Asia would be gravely perplexed. They are close to the vast Chinese land mass. Geographically and, to some extent, politically, they are separated as among themselves. The spirit and resolution of the United States provides an important unifying and fortifying influence. If we seemed to waver and to compromise with Chinese Communism, that would in turn weaken free Asian resistance to the Chinese Communist regime and assist international Communism to score a great success in its program to encircle us.

United States recognition of Communist China would make it probable that the Communist regime would obtain the seat of China in the United Nations. That would not be in the interest either of the United States or of the United Nations. The United Nations is not a reformatory for bad governments. It is supposedly an association of those who are already "peace-loving," and who are "able and willing to carry out the charter obligations." The

basic obligation is to renounce the international use of force, except in defense against armed attack.

The Chinese Communist regime has a record of successive armed aggressions, including war against the United Nations itself, a war not yet politically settled but discontinued by an armistice. The regime asserts not only its right, but its purpose, to use force if need be to bring Taiwan under its rule.

The Republic of China is entitled to a permanent seat and "veto power" in the Security Council. Should a regime which in seven years has promoted five foreign or civil wars -- Korea, Indochina, Tibet, the Philippines, and Malaya; which itself has fought the United Nations and has been found by it to be an aggressor; which defies the United Nations' decision to reunify Korea, and which openly proclaims its continuing purpose to use force -- should that regime be given a permanent seat, with veto power, in the body which under the Charter has "primary responsibility for the maintaining of international peace and security?"

Communist Russia, with veto power, already seriously limits the ability of the United Nations to serve its intended purposes. Were Communist China also to become a permanent, veto-wielding member of the Security Council, that would, I fear, implant in the United Nations the seeds of its own destruction.

Let me turn to the matter of trade and cultural relations, which could exist, to a limited degree, without recognition. Normal peacetime trade with China, from which the American and Chinese peoples would benefit, could be in the common interest. But it seems that that kind of trade is not to be had in any appreciable volume.

Trade with Communist China is not a free trade. It does not provide one country with what its people want but cannot well produce for themselves, in exchange for what other people want but cannot well produce for themselves. Trade with Communist China is wholly controlled by an official apparatus and its limited amounts of foreign exchange are used to develop as rapidly as possible a formidable military establishment and a heavy industry to support it. The primary desire of that regime is for machine tools, electronic equipment, and, in general, what will help it produce tanks, trucks, planes, ammunition, and other military items.

Whatever others may do, surely the United States, which has heavy security commitments in the China area, ought not to build up the military power of its potential enemy. We also doubt the value of cultural exchanges, which the Chinese Communists are eager to develop. They want this relationship with the United States primarily because, once that example were given, it would be difficult for China's close neighbors not to follow it. These free nations, already exposed to intense Communist subversive activities, could not have the cultural exchanges that Communists want without adding greatly to their danger.

OTHER SIDE OF THE ARGUMENT

These are the considerations which argue for a continuance of our present policies. What are the arguments on the other side?

There are some who say that we should accord diplomatic recognition to the Communist regime because it has now been in power so long that it has won the right to that. That is not sound international law. Diplomatic recognition is always a privilege, never a right.

Of course, the United States recognizes that the Chinese Communist regime exists. We well know that it exists, for it has fought in Korea. Also, we admit of dealing with the Chinese Communists in particular cases where that may serve our interests. We have dealt with it in relation to the Korean and Indochina armistices. For nearly two years we have been, and still are, dealing with it in an effort to free our citizens and to obtain reciprocal renunciations of force.

But diplomatic recognition gives the recognized regime valuable rights and privileges, and, in the world of today, recognition by the United States gives the recipient much added prestige and influence at home and abroad. Of course, diplomatic recognition is not to be withheld capriciously. In this matter, as others, the United States seeks to act in accordance with principles which contribute to a world society of order under law.

A test often applied is the ability of a regime actually to govern. But that is by no means a controlling factor. Nations

often maintain diplomatic relations with governments-in-exile. And they frequently deny recognition to those in actual power. Other customary tests are whether, as Thomas Jefferson put it, the recognized government reflects "the will of the nation, substantially declared;" whether the government conforms to the code of civilized nations, lives peacefully and honors its international obligations.

Always, however, recognition is admitted to be an instrument of national policy, to serve enlightened self-interest. One thing is established beyond a doubt. There is nothing automatic about recognition. It is nothing compelled by the mere lapse of time.

Another argument is that diplomatic recognition is inevitable, so why not now?

First of all, let me say emphatically that the United States need never succumb to the argument of "inevitability." We feel that we, with our friends, can fashion our own destiny. We do not accept the mastery of Communist forces. And let me go on to say that Communist-type despotisms are not so immutable as they sometimes appear. Time and circumstances work also upon them.

There is often an optical illusion which results from the fact that police states, suppressing differences, give an external appearance of hard permanency; whereas the democracies with their opposition parties and often speaking through different and discordant voices, seem the unstable, pliable members of the world society.

The reality is, of course, that a governmental system which tolerates diversity has a long life expectancy. And a system which seeks to impose conformity is always in danger. That results from the basic nature of human beings. Of all the arguments advanced for recognition of Communist China, the least cogent is the argument of "inevitability." There are some who suggest that if we assist the Chinese Communists to wax strong, then they will eventually break with Soviet Russia and that that is our best hope for the future.

RUSSIAN-CHINESE RIVALRY

There are no doubt basic power rivalries between Russia and China in Asia. On the other hand, the Russian and Chinese Communist parties are bound together by close ideological ties. Perhaps, if the ambitions of the Chinese Communists are inflated by successes, they might eventually clash with Soviet Russia. Perhaps, too, if the Axis powers had won the Second World War, they would have fallen out among themselves. But no one suggested that we should tolerate and even assist an Axis victory because in the end they would quarrel over the booty -- of which we would be part.

We seek to appraise our China policies with an open mind and without emotion, except for a certain indignation at the prolonged abuse of American citizens in China. We have no feeling whatsoever that change is to be avoided merely in the interest of consistency or because change would imply past error. We always take into account the possibility of influencing the Communist regime to better ways if we had diplomatic relations with it, or if, without that, we had commercial and cultural contacts with it. But the experience of those who now recognize and deal with the Chinese Communist regime convinces us that, under present conditions, neither recognition, trade nor cultural relations, or all three, would favorably influence the evolution of affairs in China. The probable result, internally, would be the opposite of what we hope for.

Internationally the Chinese Communist regime does not conform to the practices of civilized nations; does not live up to its international obligations; has not been peaceful in the past, and gives no evidence of being peaceful in the future. Its foreign students are hostile to us and our Asian allies. Under these circumstances, it would be folly for us to establish relations with the Chinese Communists which would enhance their ability to hurt us and our friends.

You may ask, "What of the future?" Are our policies merely negative? Do we see any prospect of resuming the many friendly ties which, for many generations, the American people have had with the Chinese people, and which we want to have again? Do we see any chance that the potentially great Chinese nation, with its rich and ancient culture and wisdom, will again be able to play a constructive part in the councils of the nations?

Around the Capital - 5

We confidently answer these questions in the affirmative. Our confidence is based on certain fundamental beliefs. One is a belief in the future of human freedom. We know that the materialistic rule of international Communism will never permanently serve the aspirations with which human beings are endowed by their Creator.

Within the Soviet Union the rulers have had to disavow Stalin's brand of Communism. Within the satellites, even 12 years of indoctrination do not persuade the people that the Soviet system satisfies either their national or their individual desires.

Communism is equally repugnant to the Chinese people. We read the recent brave words uttered within Red China by the university lecturer: "To overthrow you cannot be called unpatriotic, because you Communists no longer serve the people."

The Chinese people are, above all, individualists. We can confidently base our policies on the assumption that international Communism's rule of strict conformity is, in China as elsewhere, a passing and not a perpetual phase. We owe it to ourselves, our allies and the Chinese people to do all that we can to contribute to that passing.

If we believed that this passing would be promoted by trade and cultural relations, then we would have such relations. If we believed that this passing would be promoted by our having diplomatic relations with the present regime, then we would have such relations. If we believed that this passing would be promoted by some participation of the present regime in the activities of the United Nations, then we would not oppose that.

We should be, and we are, constantly testing our policies, to be as certain as we can be that, in the light of conditions as they from time to time are, our policies shall serve the great purposes to which our Nation has been dedicated since its foundation -- the cause of peace, justice and human liberty.

Our policies are readily adjustable to meet the requirements of changing conditions. But there are occasions when others, and not we, should provide the change. Nothing could be more dangerous than for the United States to operate on the theory that if hostile and evil forces do not quickly or readily change, then it is we who must change to meet them.

The United States exerts an immense influence in the world today, not only because it is powerful, but because we stand for peace, for national independence and personal liberty. Many free nations seek to co-ordinate their foreign policies with ours. Such co-ordination is indeed indispensable if the free world is to have the cohesion needed to make it safe. But United States policies will never serve as rallying points for free peoples if the impression is created that our policies are subject to change to meet Communist wishes for no reason other than that Communism does not want to change. If Communism is stubborn for the wrong let us be steadfast for the right.

The capacity to change is an indispensable capacity. Equally indispensable is the capacity to hold fast that which is good. Given those qualities, we can hopefully look forward to the day when those in Asia who are yet free can confidently remain free, and when the people of China and the people of America can resume their long history of co-operative friendship.

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS IN THE 85th CONGRESS

The status of the 12 regular appropriation bills before Congress. A 13th bill, the Mutual Security appropriation, also must be passed, but is not a "regular" bill as it requires an annual authorization.

Agency	Requested	HOUSE		SENATE		Final
		Committee	Passed	Committee	Passed	
Agriculture	\$ 3,965,446,617	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,692,889,757	\$ 3,668,732,157	\$ 3,668,972,157	
Commerce	871,513,000	653,685,060	653,685,060	613,584,290	613,584,290	\$ 597,790,225
Defense	36,128,000,000	33,541,225,000	33,562,725,000	34,534,229,000	34,534,229,000	
District of Columbia						
Federal Payment	25,504,450	22,504,450	22,504,450	23,004,450	23,004,450	22,504,450
District Payment	(207,249,900)	(192,530,300)	(192,530,300)	(196,582,720)	(196,636,850)	(196,676,480)
Executive Offices	20,921,870	16,021,370	16,021,370	16,010,370	16,010,370	16,010,370
Independent Offices	5,923,195,000	5,406,201,700	5,385,201,700	5,378,224,800	5,378,594,800	5,373,877,700
Interior	515,189,700	454,395,700	454,395,700	456,252,600	457,152,600	456,189,600
Labor-HEW	2,981,277,581	2,862,502,881	2,846,831,581	2,885,290,781	2,885,290,781	2,871,182,781
Legislative	80,678,628	78,470,285	78,370,285	104,844,660	104,844,660	104,844,660
Public Works	876,453,000	814,813,023	814,813,023			
State-Justice-Judiciary	665,649,802	563,799,793	563,799,793	563,085,293	563,085,293	562,891,293
Treasury-Post Office	3,965,291,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000	3,884,927,000
TOTAL	\$56,019,120,648	\$51,991,436,019	\$51,976,164,719			

Two Deficiency Appropriation Bills for fiscal 1957 (HR 6870, H J Res 312) have been passed by both chambers and signed into law by the President. HR 6870 (PL 15) carried \$49,861,000 in appropriations for various Government agencies; H J Res 312 (PL 19) carried \$320,090,000. The President also has signed the Third Supplemental Appropriation Bill (HR 7221 -- PL 58) for fiscal 1957 carrying \$85,669,929. The Post Office Supplemental for fiscal 1958 (H J Res 379) has been signed by the President (PL 64).

CONGRESSIONAL LEGISLATION TO CURB COURT

The Supreme Court of the United States in recent weeks has come under fire in Congress to an extent that has not been seen since 1937, when President Franklin D. Roosevelt's dissatisfaction with the Court led to the famous and ill-fated "court-packing" effort. (ERR Report, 1937 Vol. II, p. 217)

Although the criticism has reached a peak in the past month, it has been building for several years. Here are some highlights of the Court's controversial recent career under Chief Justice Earl Warren, who was sworn in Oct. 5, 1953:

- May 17, 1954 -- Ruled unanimously that segregation in public schools was unconstitutional.
- March 28, 1955 -- Ruled unanimously that Federal law preempted the right of the Missouri supreme court to bar by injunction a strike against the Anheuser-Busch brewery in St. Louis.
- May 23, 1955 -- Reversed three contempt of Congress convictions, by votes of 6-3 and 7-2, on grounds that witnesses before the House Un-American Activities Committee validly invoked the Fifth Amendment.
- April 2, 1956 -- Ruled, 6-3, in the Nelson case that Federal statutes preempted the field of anti-sedition and subversion legislation, thereby invalidating anti-Communist laws of 42 states and throwing out the conviction of Steve Nelson under a Pennsylvania anti-sedition law.
- May 21, 1956 -- Ruled unanimously that a Federal law authorizing railroad unions to sign union-shop contracts prevailed over a Nebraska "right-to-work" law.
- June 11, 1956 -- Ruled, 6-3, in the Cole case that the Government security program could be applied only to Federal employees in "sensitive" jobs.
- Oct. 10, 1956 -- Granted a new trial to five Communists, including Nelson, convicted in 1953 of Smith Act violations.
- Nov. 13, 1956 -- Ruled unanimously that state law and city ordinance requiring segregation on buses in Montgomery Ala., were unconstitutional.
- June 3, 1957 -- Ruled, 7-1, in the Jencks case that the Government must allow defendants to examine secret FBI reports made by Government witnesses in criminal cases.
- June 17, 1957 -- Ruled, 6-1, in the Watkins case that a witness before the House Un-American Activities Committee was not guilty of contempt of Congress for refusing to answer certain questions, because the Committee's legislative mandate was "loosely worded" and "excessively broad" and the Committee had failed to show the questions were "pertinent" to its inquiry.
- June 17, 1957 -- Ruled, 6-1, that five California Communist leaders should be freed and nine others given new trials because the Smith Act did not outlaw "advocacy of forcible overthrow of the Government as an abstract doctrine."
- June 17, 1957 -- Ruled, 8-0, that former Secretary of State Dean G. Acheson wrongfully had discharged Foreign Service Officer John Stewart Service as a security risk in 1951.

Reaction in Congress

Each of the controversial Supreme Court decisions has brought criticism from some Members of Congress. Southern Senators and Representatives were the first to express misgivings about the Court when it ruled against segregation in public schools, and they have remained in the forefront of the attack, as the list of sponsors of legislation to curb the Court shows (see below).

Southerners have been joined by Congressmen from other sections of the Nation who have expressed concern that the Court was systematically sacrificing state sovereignty to Federal authority and was undercutting the legislation Congress had passed to combat domestic Communism.

The Administration has joined efforts in Congress to reverse certain Supreme Court actions. It has endorsed legislation to protect FBI files from possible sweeping effects of the Jencks decision and legislation to validate state laws against sedition (see below).

But President Eisenhower June 27 said that although "in their (the Supreme Court's) latest series of decisions there are some that each of us has very great trouble understanding...I think we should not forget this: The Supreme Court is just as essential to our system of Government as is the President or as is the Congress, and we should respect its duties and its responsibilities."

Nor is the Court without strong defenders in Congress. Chairman Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.) of the House Judiciary Committee, for instance, July 1 told CQ: "I will not countenance any kind of hocus-pocus legislation aimed at the Supreme Court. The Court has been attacked often before and has survived. It will survive this attack and those who are criticizing it now will have reason in the future to be glad it is still around."

Celler's Judiciary Committee July 2 named a special subcommittee to study "as a matter of the highest urgency" possible legislation needed because of the Supreme Court decisions in the Jencks and Watkins cases. Named to the group were Reps. Edwin E. Willis (D La.), Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), Earl Chudoff (D Pa.), William C. Cramer (R Fla.) and Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.).

Congress's ability to curb the Supreme Court is limited by the Court's constitutional status as a coordinate branch of Government. Congress can change the number of justices on the Court and, through the power of confirmation and impeachment it has a part in actually selecting and removing the justices. It can in effect reverse the Court's interpretation of laws by passing new legislation, so long as the issue is one of legislative intent and not constitutionality. Except by initiating constitutional amendments, however, Congress has not been able to override the Court's decisions on the constitutionality of its actions or to replace the Court as the authoritative interpreter of the Constitution.

Two Types of Legislation

Pending legislation affecting the Supreme Court, then, falls into two broad categories. First, there is legislation aimed at reversing the Court's interpretation of statutes and procedures. For instance, bills aimed at clarifying the procedures on disclosure of FBI files have been started through both Senate and House Judiciary Committees in the wake of the Jencks decision. Bills aimed at validating state legislation affected by the Nelson decision also are receiving committee attention.

Other legislation -- some of it in the form of proposed Constitutional amendments -- would set qualifications of justices and limit the jurisdiction of the Court.

State, Federal Statutes

Fifteen bills have been introduced as of July, 1957, to reverse the doctrine of "preemption by implication" which permits the Supreme Court to invalidate state legislation in areas where Congress has enacted laws. Touching off interest in this subject was the Court's decision April 2, 1956, in the Nelson case, that Federal legislation against sedition had left no room for state laws in that field. The decision had the effect of knocking out anti-Communist laws passed by 42 states.

Nine of the bills are "broad" in effect. Typical language from them provides "that no act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such act operates, to the exclusion of any state laws on the same subject matter, unless such act contains an express provision to the effect." Bills in this category: S 337 by Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.) and others; HR 3 by Rep. Howard W. Smith (D Va.); HR 19 by Rep. Armistead I. Selden Jr. (D Ala.); HR 513 by Rep. Thomas G. Abernethy (D Miss.); HR 679 and HR 6567 by Rep. Edgar W. Hiestand (R Calif.); HR 1012 by Rep. Jim Wright (D Texas); HR 2240 by Rep. Robert L. F. Sikes (D Fla.) and HR 2417 by Rep. William M. Colmer (D Miss.):

Six of the bills are "specific" efforts to reverse the Nelson case decision as it applies to state laws against sedition. These bills: S 654 by Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) and others; HR 744 by Rep. Thomas J. Lane (D Mass.); HR 946 by Rep. Lawrence H. Smith (R Wis.); HR 1129 by Rep. Dante B. Fascell (D Fla.); HR 1142 by Rep. John E. Henderson (R Ohio) and S 2401 by Sen. Strom Thurmond (D S.C.).

S 337 was reported by a Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee May 16 and is pending in the full Committee. HR 3 and the similar bills have been referred to House Judiciary Subcommittee No. 1.

An aide to Chairman James O. Eastland (D Miss.) of the Senate Judiciary Committee July 1 told CQ he expected S 337 to be the Committee's "next order of business" and said, "every effort will be made" to clear it for floor consideration this session. Celler told CQ "I do not know" what chances are for action on HR 3. Smith (D Va.), the author of HR 3, told CQ he had "a lot of promises but no action yet" on the measure.

In 1956, a "broad" bill was reported by the Senate Judiciary Committee and a "specific" bill on sedition laws was reported by the House Judiciary Committee. The Administration opposed the "broad" bill but endorsed the "specific" measure. Neither received floor action. (1956 Almanac, p. 586)

Qualifications of Justices

Seven bills have been introduced to set varying qualifications for Supreme Court justices.

Rep. Henderson Lanham (D Ga.) in HR 322 would require each justice to be a member of the bar with 10 years' experience in the practice of law and five years' judicial experience. No action.

Sen. John Stennis (D Miss.) in S Res 96 would provide that at least one of each two successive nominees to the Court have at least 10 years' judicial service. No action.

Rep. Frank E. Smith (D Miss.) in HR 462 would apply the same standard as Stennis suggested and also require five years' judicial service for all persons appointed circuit judges. No action.

Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) in S 171 would require half the Supreme Court nominees to be persons with at least six years' judicial experience. No action.

Sens. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) and Herman E. Talmadge (D Ga.) have introduced identical bills, S 283 and S 1184, that would require at least five years' judicial service for each nominee. No action.

Abernethy in HR 512 would set the same requirement as Smathers and Talmadge. In addition he would bar from appointment as a Federal court judge anyone who in the prior five years had been Vice President, a Senator or Representative, head or assistant head of any Federal executive department, a member of any major Federal agency, or a governor, lieutenant governor or department head of any state or territory.

Two bills would limit the term of Supreme Court justices. Long (D La.) in SJ Res 9 would amend the Constitution to make the terms of the justices 12 years, with reappointment possible if the Senate consented.

Eastland in SJ Res 114 would amend the Constitution to make the justices' terms four years, with reappointment possible if the Senate consented. Both have been referred to the Judiciary Constitutional Amendments Subcommittee.

A number of proposed bills aim at limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:

A bill (S 1183) by Talmadge would deny Federal courts jurisdiction over any "matter relating to the administration by any state" or its subdivision of the public school system. No action has been taken on the Talmadge bill, nor on similar legislation introduced in the House by Reps. E.L. Forrester (D Ga.) (HR 175), L. Mendel Rivers (D S.C.) (HR 1228) and D. R. (Billy) Matthews (D Fla.) (HR 2020), and in the Senate by Thurmond (S 2401). Talmadge also has a bill (S 2258) that would require the Supreme Court to grant a hearing to litigants in all cases it accepts for review.

Another approach is the constitutional amendment proposed by Eastland in SJ Res 75 and by Rep. Jamie L. Whitten (D Miss.) in HJ Res 175. It would amend the Constitution to provide "there shall be no interference with or limitation upon the power of any state to regulate health, morals, education, marriage and good order...and exclusive jurisdiction thereof is reserved to the states." No action has been taken on either.

Other legislation includes bills (HR 463, 692) by Smith (D Miss.) and George Huddleston (D Ala.) to provide that lower courts "shall not be bound by any decision of the Supreme Court...which conflicts with the legal principle of adhering to prior decisions and which is clearly based upon considerations other than legal."

CONGRESS MAY APPROVE RECREATION SURVEY

The House this session is expected follow the Senate and approve an inventory of the Nation's outdoor recreation resources. But there is little likelihood of action in 1957 on other recreation bills before Congress. Here is a rundown of the status of major recreation bills before Congress a week after National Recreation Month ended.

Resources Inventory

The Senate June 26 passed and sent to the House a bill (S 846), The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Act, to authorize an inventory of the "outdoor recreation resources of the public lands and other land and water areas of the United States." S 846 was reported (S Rept 471) June 19 by the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. Sen. Arthur V. Watkins (R Utah), one of eight sponsors, said S 846 "seeks...to assess America's outdoor recreation resources and to suggest means to safeguard them for us and posterity." (Weekly Report, p. 788)

The House Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Lands Subcommittee May 13 and 14 held hearings on HR 3594 and other bills similar to S 846. Subcommittee Chairman Graciele Pfost (D Idaho) June 17 said she knew of no serious opposition to the inventory. She said the biggest obstacles in front of the bill were limited time to get it reported and a general resistance to authorizing any program involving new expenditures. She said it was "likely," however, that the House would act on the bill in 1957. Highlights of the identical bills (S 846, HR 3594):

- **COMMISSION** -- The inventory would be conducted by an Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission comprised of eight Members of Congress and seven private citizens. Two Democrats and two Republicans would come from the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees of the Senate and House. One of the seven citizens would chair the Commission. The Commissioners would not be paid.

- **ADVISORY COUNCIL** -- The Commission would have an unpaid Advisory Council of 25 private citizens. Liaison officers from Federal agencies dealing in outdoor recreation would also serve on the Advisory Council. Municipalities, states, industry, labor and education would be represented. The Council would meet every six months.

- **COMMISSION'S ASSIGNMENT** -- The legislation, as introduced, specifically stated that the survey would not include such urban facilities as parks and zoos. As outlined in the bills: "The Commission shall compile such data and in the light of the data so compiled and of information available concerning trends in population, leisure, transportation, and other factors shall determine the amount, kind, quality and location of such outdoor recreation resources and opportunities as will be required by the year 1976 and the year 2000, and shall recommend what policies should best be adopted and what programs be initiated at each level of government and by private organizations and other citizen groups and interests to meet such future requirements." The Commission would report by Dec. 31, 1959.

- **MONEY** -- No limit put on expenditures. The Izaak Walton League, a prime backer of the legislation, estimated it would cost \$1.5 million over three years to complete the inventory envisioned. The Commission could give money to states and other public or private bodies to help out in the inventory.

Widespread Support

House and Senate hearings revealed widespread support and little opposition to the outdoor resources inventory. Supporters included the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Izaak Walton League of America, National Parks Assn., National Wildlife Federation, Outboard Boating Club of America, Wilderness Society, Wildlife Management Institute.

Opposition came from the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. and the American Planning and Civic Assn. Spokesmen for both said a new survey was not needed because the National Park Service already had embarked on one (Mission 66).

Proponents argued that it was a case of reserving outdoor play room "now or never." They cited these reasons for an immediate inventory:

- **POPULATION** -- The population will increase but the amount of outdoor play area in the country will remain constant or diminish. The Census Bureau estimates that the 1957 population of 171 million will rise to between 207 million and 228 million by 1975. The current 3 million a year net increase in population would swell the U.S. population to 300 million by the year 2000.

- **LEISURE** -- Shorter work weeks already have given persons more leisure time to visit outdoor recreation areas and leisure time will continue to increase.

- **INDUSTRIALIZATION** -- Ever spreading industry, with its attendant highways and communities, will continue to use up land previously available for recreation.

Recreational Statistics

Director Conrad L. Wirth of the National Park Service May 15 told the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee public use of parks was expanding rapidly (see chart next page) while the amount of seashore available to the public was shrinking. Forest Service figures presented to the Committee showed three times as many people visited national forests in 1956 as in 1946. Visits to the national forests by years: 1926, 6 million; 1946, 18 million; 1956, 53 million; 1962, 66 million; 1968, 82 million.

Wirth told the Senate Committee that according to a 1955 survey, only 240 miles, or 6.5 percent, of the 3,700 miles of Atlantic and Gulf shoreline was publicly owned. The survey called attention to ever-rising costs of seashore property. One beach area that could have been bought by the Government for public use for \$9,000 a mile in 1935 was priced at \$110,000 a mile in 1955.

Government Purchase

The Park Service's 1955 shoreline survey recommended Government acquisition of 54 beach areas for public use. Here, in geographical order, are the 17 beach areas the Park Service said should get "highest priority" for public use:

MAINE -- Popham and St. John Beaches between Cape Small and the Kennebec River, 17 miles south of Bath. Popham is about two miles long and St. John 1-1/4 miles. Crescent, 7 miles south of Portland, which has 3 miles of beach on the mainland and 1 mile on Richmond Island.

MASSACHUSETTS -- Great Beach on the eastern shore of the outer arm of Cape Cod. The Park Service termed that 33 1/2 miles of seashore "one of the two most outstanding areas reviewed."

NEW YORK -- Shinnecock Inlet, 7 miles of beach on either side of Shinnecock Inlet on Long Island's south shore. Fire Island's 18 miles of undeveloped beach on Long Island's south shore.

VIRGINIA -- Parramore Island, 5 miles off Wachapreague. The island, 7 1/2 miles long, is the longest coastal island off Virginia's eastern shore.

NORTH CAROLINA -- Bogue Banks, 3 1/2 miles west of Salter Path, is 9 miles long with two-thirds of the area covered with woodland. Smith Island, 2 1/2 miles northwest of Southport, is about 6 miles long.

SOUTH CAROLINA -- Debidue Island, 25 miles southeast of Myrtle Beach, is 5 miles long. Kiawah Island, 25 miles southeast of Charlestown, is 9 miles long.

GEORGIA -- Cumberland Island, off the coast of Georgia, is described by the Park Service as "one of the two most outstanding undeveloped seashore areas remaining..." Cumberland is 22 miles long and from 1/2 to 3/4 miles wide.

FLORIDA -- Mosquito Lagoon, south of New Smyrna Beach, and about 2 1/4 miles long. Marco Beach, north of Cape Romano, is about 4 miles long. St. Joseph Spit, 10 miles south of Port St. Joe, is about 20 miles long.

TEXAS -- Padre Island, between Corpus Christi and Port Isabel, is 117 miles long. Brazos Island, at the mouth of the Rio Grande, is about 8 miles long.

Other Recreation Bills

There is little likelihood of Congressional approval this session on any other recreation bill. Here is a brief description of the major recreation bills pending. All but the wilderness bill were endorsed in principle in the 1957 legislative report of the 3,236-member American Recreation Society.

• **ACCESS HIGHWAYS** -- HR 3263 to authorize Federal construction of roads to make Government-owned land suitable for recreation accessible. No hearings scheduled.

• **ARTS COMMISSION** -- Bills (S 930, S 1716, HR 3541) to establish a Federal commission to encourage art participation and appreciation. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Education Subcommittee held hearings on S 930, S 1716 in New York May 23, but no further action has been scheduled.

• **FEDERAL RECREATION SERVICE** -- HR 4387 to establish a Federal Recreation Service in the Department of Health, Education and Welfare that would be a clearing house for recreation information. The Service also would coordinate state and Federal recreation programs. No hearings have been scheduled.

Surplus Property Gift

• **SURPLUS PROPERTY** -- HR 543 to permit the Government to give public recreation agencies surplus property free. The House Government Operations Committee is awaiting additional reports from executive agencies. Hearings unlikely this session. HR 3121, to permit the Government to donate land for recreation use instead of charging half the market price for it, is before the House Government Operations Committee with little prospect for action.

• **WILDERNESS BILL** -- S 1176 and HR 1960 to establish a National Wilderness Preservation Council and to dedicate a system of perpetually protected wilderness in order "to serve the recreational, scenic, scientific, educational and conservation needs of the people." Hearings were held June 19, 20 before the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subcommittee and June 20, 21 before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Public Lands Subcommittee.

National Park Use

Proponents of an inventory of outdoor recreation resources cite the growing use of National parks as indicating increasing demand for recreation areas. The National Park Service estimates that the use of all its facilities will rise from 61.6 million visitors in 1956 to more than 80 million in 1966. The increase in visitors to individual National parks over a 10-year period (in thousands):

National Park	1946	1956	Increase
Acadia, Maine	382	735	92%
Big Bend, Texas	10	90	797
Bryce Canyon, Utah	126	258	105
Carlsbad Caverns, N.M.	380	455	20
Crater Lake, Ore.	209	360	71
Everglades, Fla.	--	267	--
Glacier, Mont.	201	719	258
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	487	1,033	112
Grand Teton, Wyo.	136	1,197	778
Great Smoky Mts., N.C.-Tenn.	1,158	2,886	149
Hawaii	406	521	29
Hot Springs, Ark.	288	382	33
Isle Royale, Mich.	7	5	--
Kings Canyon, Calif.	222	670	202
Lassen Volcanic, Calif.	99	304	207
Mammoth Cave, Ky.	163	466	186
Mesa Verde, Colo.	40	187	369
Mt. McKinley, Alaska	1	5	359
Mt. Rainier, Wash.	471	851	81
Olympic, Wash.	124	865	598
Platt, Okla.	507	778	54
Rocky Mountain, Colo.	805	1,587	97
Sequoia, Calif.	315	538	71
Shenandoah, Va.	708	1,624	129
Wind Cave, S.D.	85	279	229
Yellowstone, Wyo-Mont-Idaho	808	1,458	80
Yosemite, Calif.	640	1,114	74
Zion, Utah	212	421	98
TOTAL	8,992	20,055	123%

GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE ENDS

The annual Governors' Conference ended June 26 at Williamsburg, Va., after adopting resolutions criticizing the Eisenhower Administration's tight-money policy. Other resolutions:

Urged revision of military pay scales along the lines suggested by the Cordiner committee (Weekly Report, p. 605).

Asked Congress to appropriate "adequate" Federal funds to meet minimum National Guard training and armory requirements.

Appealed for Federal funds to help finance authorized state defense forces, in addition to the National Guard.

Continued the conference's committee on highway safety and directed it to develop legislation requiring automobile manufacturers to incorporate safety design features in all new cars.

Provided for a special conference committee to study air pollution and to recommend means for reducing it.

Political Briefs

SEN. KENNEDY'S PLANS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) June 30 said he would not seek the 1960 Democratic Presidential nomination, but would accept it if offered to him. He said he did not think that being a Catholic would hinder his election chances.

GOP APPOINTMENT

Albert B. Hermann of Bethesda, Md., July 1 was appointed executive director of the Republican National Committee by GOP Chairman Meade Alcorn. Hermann succeeds Chauncey Robbins of Maine, who resigned to become Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Public Affairs. Hermann served as executive director in 1949-52. During the 1956 election campaign, he was director of the national committee's nationalities division.

1958 CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler June 27 told a Democratic gathering at Sullivan, Ind., that the Eisenhower Administration's "tight money" policy would be the No. 1 domestic issue in the 1958 Congressional election campaign. Butler said the Administration "in refinancing \$76 billion of our national debt has given the money lenders \$1.2 billion additional interest per year...." Butler, a possible candidate for the Democratic Senatorial nomination in 1958 when Sen. William E. Jenner is up for reelection, described Jenner as "an extremist who has damaged the conservative cause." (Weekly Report, p. 743)

State Roundup

GEORGIA -- Roger Lawson June 29 resigned as highway board chairman to run for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination for 1958.

INDIANA -- The Marion County grand jury June 27 returned two indictments in its highway scandal report and called ex-Gov. George N. Craig (R 1953-57) "morally if not legally responsible" for the irregularities. Arthur J. Mogilner of Indianapolis was indicted on 12 counts of alleged bribery of state officials to procure contracts. Virgil W. Smith, chairman of the state highway commission under Craig, was indicted on six counts of accepting bribes under an alias. The grand jury said it found no evidence that Craig took any part in middleman profits in highway right-of-way deals. Craig, in a statement, disagreed that "a public official...should be held responsible for alleged wrongdoing of another public official of which he had no knowledge...." (Weekly Report, p. 712)

MARYLAND -- James Bruce, (D), 64, former Ambassador to Argentina, July 2 said he would seek the Democratic Senatorial nomination in 1958, depending on how much support he receives and whether he can "help bring a degree of harmony to the Democratic party in Maryland." The seat of Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R), who has not announced yet for reelection, is at stake in 1958.... Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin (R), 56, June 29 denied published reports quoting him as announcing his candidacy for Mayor of Baltimore in 1959. McKeldin, barred from a third consecutive term, said he currently was not a candidate for anything.

MINNESOTA -- Gov. Orville Freeman (D) July 2 said his "present inclination" is to seek a third term in 1958 rather than run for the Senate against Sen. Edward Thye (R), but emphasized that he had made no final decision.

NEW YORK -- Robert K. Christenberry, 58, hotel man and former chairman of the New York State Athletic Commission, June 27 was designated as the Republican candidate for Mayor of New York City to oppose Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner in November.

PUERTO RICO -- Gov. Luis Munoz Marin June 30 signed a bill subsidizing Puerto Rico's political parties and limiting the amount of money parties can accept from private contributors. Under the law, each party will get \$75,000 in each non-election year and \$150,000 in an election year. Private contributions are limited to \$400 in non-election years and \$600 in an election year.

VIRGINIA -- State Democratic Chairman Thomas H. Blanton June 25 said the state central committee would meet July 5 to endorse for attorney general a candidate to replace Howard C. Gilmer Jr. (Weekly Report, p. 774)

Pressures On Congress

NAACP CONVENTION

The National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People held its 48th annual convention in Detroit, Mich., June 26-30. Following is a profile of the organization along with policy statements adopted at the convention.

NATIONAL ASSN. FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE, 20 West 40th St., New York, N.Y.
 Washington Office: 100 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.
 Ranking Officer: Arthur B. Spingarn, president.
 Executive Officer: Roy Wilkins, executive secretary.
 Legislative Representatives: Clarence Mitchell, director, Washington bureau; and J. Francis Pohlhaus, counsel, Washington bureau. Both are registered under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act.

Reported Spending: The group is not registered under the lobby law, therefore no group reports are required. Mitchell reported spending \$15 in the first quarter of 1957; Pohlhaus reported no spending during that period.

Membership: 300,000 individuals.

Purpose: Founded in 1909 for "the achievement of full and complete equality before the law of all American citizens without regard to race or color."

Policy Statements: The group adopted resolutions urging:

- Federal legislation abolishing the poll tax as a requisite to voting.
- Passage of HR 6127, the Administration's civil rights bill.
- Implementation of the Supreme Court ruling outlawing segregation in public schools.
- Federal aid to education.
- Amendment of Senate Rule 22 to make it possible to invoke cloture by vote of a simple majority.
- A Presidential tour of the South to speak out against terrorist activities of White Citizens Councils.
- Liberalization of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.
- Federal fair employment practices legislation with provisions for effective enforcement.

The convention charged both Republicans and Democrats with being guilty of "double talk and evasion" on civil rights legislation. It said "only the skillful leadership of the Senators in the Knowland-Douglas group saved civil rights from a major disaster" when the civil rights bill was put on the Senate calendar. (Weekly Report, p.737)

Mail Report

A CQ spot check of mail received by Members of Congress during the past week indicated:

An increase in letters urging a boost in veterans disability compensation.

Support for postal pay increases and railroad retirement benefit increases.

Congressmen reported the past week's mail was slower than usual.

APPA HEAD CRITICIZES POLICY

Clay L. Cochran, legislative and research director of the American Public Power Assn., June 28 claimed private power companies had received \$3.1 billion in rapid tax writeoff certificates during the past five years. At the APPA annual convention in New York City, Cochran contended the tax writeoffs would grant the companies almost \$1.4 billion interest-free. He claimed private power companies received a monopoly franchise, were granted privileges to exploit natural resources belonging to the people and were allowed a guaranteed return after taxes.

House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee Chairman Clair Engle (D Calif.) June 26 told the convention that the Administration's proposed "partnership" development of Trinity Dam, Calif., would "prohibit any further expansion of Federal power in California" for at least 50 years. (Weekly Report, p. 702)

Pressure Points

STATE LAWYERS EASE RESOLUTIONS

The National Assn. of Attorneys General, meeting at Sun Valley, Idaho, June 27 struck out provisions in two resolutions criticizing the Supreme Court. One resolution, originally calling for restrictions on the Supreme Court's power to override state laws, was changed to request that Congress enact legislation "to clarify its intent that no future act of Congress...be considered to exclude any state laws on the same subject matter" unless specifically authorized by Congress. The other resolution originally said the Supreme Court had "weakened" Federal and state internal security controls as a result of recent decisions. The final version merely urged legislation "to reaffirm and reactivate" such controls. Both resolutions were adopted in their revised version. (Weekly Report, p. 776)

ATA SCORES AIR ROUTE "GIVE-AWAYS"

Air Transport Assn. directors June 26 urged the State Department to stop what they called "give-aways" of air routes to foreign airlines. ATA directors, meeting in Washington, adopted a resolution condemning the "grants of additional air routes to...the Netherlands and Australia and the announced intention...to make similar grants to other nations." The resolution claimed State Department policy contradicted what it said was the "long-established bi-partisan air transport policy of the executive branch and Congress."

POSTAL EMPLOYEES URGE PAY ACTION

The United National Assn. of Post Office Craftsmen June 27 asked its members to write their Congressmen favoring prompt action on HR 2474, a bill to provide an across-the-board salary increase of \$546 a year for postal workers. (Weekly Report, p. 762)

Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 59

S 1034 -- Authorize and direct Secretary of Agriculture to convey to University of Missouri, for agricultural purposes, certain real property in Callaway, Mo. ELLENDER (D La.) -- 3/4/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry reported March 26, 1957. Senate passed April 16, 1957. House Agriculture reported June 11, 1957. House passed June 18, 1957. President signed June 27, 1957.

Public Law 60

H J Res 185 -- Implement convention between U.S. and Norway, which entered into force Nov. 9, 1948, for disposition of claim against U.S. Government asserted by Government of Norway on behalf of Christoffer Hannevig. LANE (D Mass.) -- 1/23/57 -- House Judiciary reported May 9, 1957. House passed May 20, 1957. Senate passed June 10, 1957. President signed June 27, 1957.

Public Law 61

HR 6500 -- Make appropriations for government of District of Columbia and other activities chargeable in whole or in part against revenues of said District for fiscal year ending June 30, 1958. RABAUT (D Mich.) -- 3/29/57 -- House Appropriations reported March 29, 1957. House passed April 8, 1957. Senate Appropriations reported June 6, 1957. Senate passed, amended June 11, 1957. President signed June 27, 1957.

Public Law 62

HR 6548 -- Amend Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended, re persons in medical, dental, and allied specialist categories. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 4/1/57 -- House Armed Services reported May 8, 1957. House passed May 23, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported June 6, 1957. Senate passed June 12, 1957. President signed June 27, 1957.

Public Law 63

HR 7143 -- Amend act of August 3, 1950, as amended, to continue provision re authorized personnel strengths of Armed Forces. VINSON (D Ga.) -- 5/2/57 -- House Armed Services reported May 7, 1957. House passed May 23, 1957. Senate Armed Services reported May 28, 1957. Senate passed June 10, 1957. President signed June 27, 1957.

Public Law 64

H J Res 379 -- Make supplemental appropriations for Post Office Department for fiscal year 1958. GARY (D Va.) -- 6/20/57 -- House Appropriations reported June 20, 1957. House passed June 24, 1957. Senate Appropriations reported June 26, 1957. Senate passed June 26, 1957. President signed June 28, 1957.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. AGRICULTURE | 7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE |
| 2. APPROPRIATIONS | Civil Service |
| 3. EDUCATION & WELFARE | Commemorative |
| Housing & Schools | Congress |
| Safety & Health | Constitution, Civil Rights |
| Social Security | Crimes, Courts, Prisons |
| Welfare | District of Columbia |
| 4. FOREIGN POLICY | Indian & Territorial Affairs |
| Administrative Policy | Land and Land Transfers |
| Immigration & Naturalization | Post Office |
| International Relations | Presidential Policy |
| 5. LABOR | General |
| 6. MILITARY & VETERANS | 8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY |
| Defense Policy | Business & Banking |
| Veterans | Commerce & Communications |
| | Natural Resources |
| | Public Works & Reclamation |
| | Taxes & Tariffs |

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored

by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 85th Congress from Jan. 3, 1957, through June 30, 1957.

	Senate	House
Bills	2,421	8,453
Joint Resolutions	116	390
Concurrent		
Resolutions	36	211
Simple Resolutions	151	304
TOTAL	2,724	9,358

This week's listing includes:

Bills	HR 8312 to HR 8453
	S 2366 to S 2421
Resolutions	
S J Res 112 to S J Res 116	
S Con Res 36	
S Res 151	
H J Res 386 to H J Res 390	
H Con Res 202 to H Con Res 211	
H Res 290 to H Res 304	

1. Agriculture

S 2408 -- Authorize a special milk program, a veterans and Armed Forces dairy-products program and an accelerated brucellosis eradication program. THYE (R Minn.), Wiley (R Wis.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Agriculture and Forestry.

H Res 304 -- Provide for consideration of HR 6814, a bill to provide for compulsory inspection by U.S. Department of Agriculture of poultry and poultry products. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8324 -- Create an Agricultural Research and Industrial Board, define its powers and duties. ABERNETHY (D Miss.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8325 -- Similar to HR 8324. HARVEY (R Ind.) -- 6/24/57.

HR 8326 -- Similar to HR 8324. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 6/24/57.

HR 8360 -- Increase farm income and expand markets for cotton by enabling cotton to be sold competitively in domestic and foreign markets. McMILLAN (D S.C.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8362 -- Make available to farmers, in disaster areas who have been granted loans under any of the loan programs administered by Secretary of Agriculture, a 1-year suspension of payments of principal and interest on such loans. TRIMBLE (D Ark.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8367 -- Provide flexibility in operation of marketing agreement programs. SISK (D Calif.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8385 -- Provide that Secretary of Agriculture convey certain land to village of New Richland, Minn. ANDRESEN (R Minn.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8415 -- Provide for increased participation in acreage reserve program by producers of basic commodities in major disaster areas. JARMAN (D Okla.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Agriculture.

HR 8418 -- Similar to HR 8367. MATTHEWS (D Fla.) -- 6/27/57.

HR 8428 -- Provide for increased use of agricultural products for industrial purposes. WEAVER (R Neb.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

S 2407 -- Authorize an appropriation to each state of an amount equal to 5 percent of the individual income taxes collected in such state during each fiscal year. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Finance.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

S J Res 115 -- Provide an interim extension for Voluntary Home Mortgage Credit Program. SPARKMAN (D Ala.) -- 6/26/57 -- Placed on calendar.

HR 8395 -- Provide for national scholarships for college and university undergraduate study. McGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 8396 -- Provide Federal aid to education by reduction of income taxes. SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.

Bills - 2

HR 8397 -- Provide direct aid to states and territories for educational purposes only. SCRIVNER (R Kan.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

S 2409 -- Establish a Federal Recreation Service in Department of Health, Education and Welfare. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HR 8390 -- Protect the public health by amending Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act to prohibit use in food of additives which have not been adequately tested to establish their safety. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

S 2383 -- Amend section 314 of Social Security Amendments of 1956 to extend from July 1, 1957, to July 1, 1959, the effective date of provisions of such amendments which require that state public assistance plans under titles I, IV, X, and XIV of Social Security Act provide certain descriptions of services provided in connection with programs carried on under such plans. COTTON (R N.H.), Bridges (R N.H.) (by request) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Finance.

HR 8389 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Maryland among states which may obtain social security coverage, under state agreement for state and local policemen and firemen. DEVEREUX (R Md.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8410 -- Provide that an individual who is not eligible upon reaching retirement age for old-age insurance benefits under title II of Social Security Act may obtain a refund of social-security taxes which he has paid. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.

HR 8440 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Delaware River Port Authority, a corporate instrumentality of states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, with states which are permitted to divide their retirement systems into two parts to obtain social-security coverage, under agreement, for only those employees of Delaware River Port Authority who desire such coverage. GREEN (D Pa.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

WELFARE

S 2385 -- Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and report on problems re blindness and needs of blind persons. SMITH (R N.J.), Purtell (R Conn.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2400 -- Amend Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, to provide that an injured employee have right to select his own physician. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

S 2411 -- Protect the right of the blind to self-expression through organizations of the blind. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.

HR 8429 -- Amend Vocational Rehabilitation Act. WRIGHT (D Texas) -- 6/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY NO INTRODUCTIONS

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

S 2369 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act. DIRKSEN (R Ill.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 2410 -- Facilitate entry into U.S. of certain immigrants; authorize adjustment of status of certain aliens in U.S.; provide for issuance of special nonquota immigrant visas to certain refugees. KENNEDY (D Mass.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 2416 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide more effectively for immigration and passport security. COTTON (R N.H.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

H Con Res 206 -- Express sense of Congress concerning admission of not to exceed 5,000 Hungarian student refugees. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Judiciary.

H Con Res 207 -- Similar to H Con Res 206. COFFIN (D Maine) -- 6/26/57.

H Con Res 208 -- Similar to H Con Res 206. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/26/57.

HR 8339 -- Amend Immigration and Nationality Act to provide more effectively for immigration and passport security. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 8358 -- Facilitate entry into the U.S. of certain adopted children, and other relatives of U.S. citizens. DELAY (R N.J.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 8426 -- Similar to HR 8358. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 6/27/57.

HR 8439 -- Cancel certain bonds posted pursuant to Immigration Act of 1924, as amended, or the Immigration and Nationality Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

H J Res 389 -- Provide for revision of Status of Forces Agreement and certain other treaties and international agreements, or withdrawal of the U.S. from such treaties and international agreements, so that foreign countries will not have criminal jurisdiction over American Armed Forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. PATTERSON (R Conn.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H J Res 390 -- Authorize President to invite states of the Union and foreign countries to participate in Second Annual United States World Trade Fair to be held in New York City, N.Y., from May 7 to May 17, 1958. TELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 202 -- Express sense of Congress that the U.S. urge reconvening of the General Assembly of the U.N. to consider the report of its Special Committee on Hungary. VORYS (R Ohio) -- 6/24/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 203 -- Similar to H Con Res 202. FULTON (R Pa.) -- 6/25/57.

H Con Res 204 -- Similar to H Con Res 202. KELLY (D N.Y.) -- 6/26/57.

H Con Res 209 -- Express sense of Congress re revision of the administrative agreement under Security Treaty between the U.S. and Japan re status of their forces. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/26/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 210 -- Express sense of Congress re revision of agreement between parties of the North Atlantic Treaty re status of their forces. TEAGUE (D Texas) -- 6/26/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Con Res 211 -- Sustain principle of religious freedom in treaties between U.S. and other nations. REUSS (D Wis.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Res 292 -- Express sense of House of Representatives re return of, or a satisfactory accounting for, the 450 American prisoners of war who were taken prisoners by Communists. ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

H Res 294 -- Express sense of House of Representatives that action be taken to prevent exercise of criminal jurisdiction by foreign nations over personnel of the U.S. Armed Forces stationed within their boundaries. BURLESON (D Texas) -- 6/25/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

HR 8345 -- Amend act of July 3, 1926, to restrict, under regulations of Secretary of State, the travel from the U.S. of certain unaccompanied minors not possessing valid passports. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HR 8329 -- Amend Labor Management Relations Act, 1947, as amended. BYRNE (R Ill.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 8413 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

HR 8422 -- Legalize maritime and building trades hiring halls. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

S 2391 -- Authorize Secretary of the Army to lease to city of Philadelphia, Pa., certain piers and other facilities of the U.S. located in such city. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Armed Services.

S 2415 -- Prescribe a standard of loyalty to the U.S. Government for military personnel to prescribe procedure for determination of the loyalty of such personnel. COTTON (R N.H.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Armed Services.

S 2417 -- Amend title 18, U.S.C. to prohibit the unauthorized disclosure of certain information critically affecting national defense. COTTON (R N.H.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 2418 -- Authorize certain investigative officers of the U.S., with approval of Attorney General, to intercept and disclose under stated conditions wire and radio communications in detection and prosecution of offenses against security of U.S. COTTON (R N.H.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

S 2420 -- Extend authority for enlistment of aliens in Regular Army. SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) -- 6/27/57 -- Placed on Calendar.

HR 8331 -- Amend Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to provide that unused state allotments not be reallocated but shall revert to the Treasury. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Armed Services.

HR 8338 -- Prescribe a standard of loyalty to the U.S. Government for military personnel, to prescribe procedure for determination of the loyalty of such personnel. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Armed Services.

HR 8340 -- Authorize certain investigative officers of the U.S., with approval of the Attorney General, to intercept and disclose under stated conditions wire and radio communications in detection and prosecution of offenses against the security of the U.S. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.

HR 8359 -- Amend Reserve Officer Personnel Act of 1954, as amended, to permit promotions to unit and mobilization position vacancies in Air National Guard and the Air Force Reserve. JONES (D Mo.) (by request) -- 6/25/57 -- House Armed Services.

HR 8392 -- Promote national defense by including two representatives of Department of Army as members of National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and by authorizing specifically certain functions necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research. HESS (R Ohio) -- 6/26/57 -- House Armed Services.

HR 8412 -- Amend section 207 of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, to provide that Boards for Correction of military or Naval Records give consideration to satisfactory evidence re good character and conduct in civilian life after discharge or dismissal in determining whether or not to correct certain discharges and dismissals. DELAY (R N.J.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Armed Services.

- HR 8420 -- Authorize the National Inventors Council to make awards for inventive contributions re national defense. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8421 -- Change method of computing basic pay for members of uniformed services, provide term retention contracts for Reserve officers. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Armed Services.

VETERANS

- HR 8425 -- Amend part B of title IV of Veterans' Benefits Act of 1957 to grant a pension of \$100 per month to all veterans of World War I who are 60 years of age or older. ROONEY (D N.Y.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

CIVIL SERVICE

- S 2399 -- Establish a Central Security Office to coordinate Administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs, to prescribe administrative procedure for hearing and review of cases arising under such programs. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 2414 -- Establish a Central Security Office to coordinate the administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs, to prescribe administrative procedure for hearing and review of cases arising under such programs. COTTON (R N.H.) Stennis (D Miss.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8322 -- Establish a Central Security Office to coordinate the administration of Federal personnel loyalty and security programs; prescribe administrative procedure for hearing and review of cases arising under such programs. MURRAY (D Tenn.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8323 -- Similar to HR 8322. REES (R Kan.) -- 6/24/57.
 HR 8334 -- Similar to HR 8322. HESTAND (R Calif.) -- 6/24/57.
 HR 8357 -- Revise the basic compensation schedules of Classification Act of 1949, as amended. BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.
 HR 8424 -- Include certain service performed for Members of Congress as annuitable service under Civil Service Retirement Act. ROGERS (R Mass.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

- S 2367 -- Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of American Dental Association in 1959. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.
 S 2384 -- Provide for conferring of an award to be known as Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement. SMITH (R N.J.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare.
 HR 8363 -- Provide for conferring of an award to be known as Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Education and Labor.
 HR 8365 -- Provide for conferring of an award to be known as Presidential Medal for Civilian Achievement. FRELINGHUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Education and Labor.

CONGRESS

- H Res 291 -- Amend rule XI of Rules of House of Representatives to authorize each committee to provide for dissemination of news of its proceedings by radio, television, and otherwise. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Rules.
 H Res 293 -- Create a select committee to conduct an investigation and study of employment problems of older workers in U.S. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Rules.
 H Res 301 -- Provide funds for expenses of investigation and study authorized by HR 293. BENTLEY (R Mich.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Administration.
 H Res 302 -- Create a select committee to conduct investigation and study of all Federal grants-in-aid. BOW (R Ohio) -- 6/26/57 -- House Rules.
 H Res 303 -- Amend Rules of House re jurisdiction of Committee on Un-American Activities. ANDERSON (D Mont.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Rules.
 HR 8332 -- Amend Government Corporation Control Act, as amended. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/24/57 -- House Government Operations.
 HR 8346 -- Amend title III of Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946, as amended. HYDE (R Md.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8364 -- Further amend Reorganization Act of 1949, as amended, so such act will apply to reorganization plans transmitted to Congress at any time before June 1, 1959. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 6/25/57 -- House Government Operations.
 HR 8427 -- Establish a temporary Presidential commission to study and report on problems re blindness and needs of blind persons. WAINWRIGHT (R N.Y.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Education and Labor.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

- S J Res 112 -- Propose an amendment to Constitution of U.S. CARLSON (R Kan.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S J Res 113 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re election of President and Vice President. MUNDT (R S.D.), Thurmond (D S.C.), Smith (R N.J.), Mansfield (D Mont.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

- S J Res 114 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. prescribing term of office of members of Supreme Court. EASTLAND (D Miss.), Johnston (D S.C.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.

- H J Res 386 -- Propose amendment to Constitution of U.S. re election of President and Vice President. COUDERT (R N.Y.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
 H J Res 388 -- Propose amendment to Constitution re terms of office of Judges of Supreme Court of U.S. and inferior courts. SMITH (R Wis.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

- S 2377 -- Amend chapter 223, title 18, U.S.C., to provide for production of statements and reports of witnesses. O'MAHONEY (D Wyo.), Eastland (D Miss.) Kefauver (D Tenn.), Wiley (R Wis.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Butler (R Md.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S 2379 -- Amend title 18 of U.S.C. to prescribe extent to which Government records may be used in criminal trials for impeachment of Government witnesses. BRICKER (R Ohio) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S 2401 -- Authorize enforcement of state statutes prohibiting subversive activities. THURMOND (D S.C.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
 S 2413 -- Clarify authority of President to fill judgeship for district of S.D. authorized by act of Feb. 10, 1954, and repeal prohibition contained in such act against filling next vacancy occurring in office of district judge for such district. MUNDT (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Judiciary.
 HR 8335 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18, U.S.C., by adding a new section 3500. HILLINGS (R Calif.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8341 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 re demands for production of statements and reports of witnesses. KEATING (R N.Y.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8361 -- Amend section 2254 of title 28 of U.S.C. re applications for writs of habeas corpus by persons in custody pursuant to judgment of a state court. SMITH (D Va.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8387 -- Amend Administrative Procedure Act. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8388 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18, U.S.C., by adding a new sec. 3500. CRAMER (R Fla.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8393 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 U.S.C., by adding a new section 3500. JACKSON (R Calif.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8414 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 re demands for production of statements and reports of witnesses. HOSMER (R Calif.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8416 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to prohibit introduction into evidence in criminal proceedings of confidential information from files of FBI. LOSER (D Tenn.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8419 -- Amend title 28 of U.S.C. re actions for infringements of copyrights by U.S. NIMTZ (R Ind.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8423 -- Amend chapter 223 of title 18 re demands for production of statements and reports of witnesses. POFF (R Va.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Judiciary.
 HR 8438 -- Amend section 1733 of title 28, U.S.C. ALEXANDER (D N.C.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- S 2419 -- Amend District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Act. BIBLE (D Nev.), Beall (R Md.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate District of Columbia.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

- S 2381 -- Establish reciprocity between members of Umatilla Indian tribes and other Indian tribes in matter of succession by will or inheritance to certain types of restricted or trust properties. NEUBERGER (D Ore.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2397 -- Authorize partition or sale of inherited interests in allotted Indian lands. ANDERSON (D N.M.), Watkins (R Utah) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 H Con Res 205 -- Express sense of Congress that U.S. will not surrender its jurisdiction or control over Canal Zone or Panama Canal. FLOOD (D Pa.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
 HR 8417 -- Extend benefits of act of May 29, 1944, entitled "An act to provide for recognition of services of civilian officials and employees, citizens of U.S., engaged in and about construction of Panama Canal," to certain additional civilian officers and employees. McDONOUGH (R Calif.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

- S 2396 -- Provide for equalization of allotments on Agua Caliente (Palm Springs) Reservation in California. KUCHEL (R Calif.), Knowland (R Calif.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
 S 2421 -- Provide for conveyance of interest of U.S. in and to fissionable materials, in a tract of land in county of Buffalo, city of Kearney, Neb. CURTIS (R Neb.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Government Operations.

POST OFFICE

- S 2412 -- Authorize making of interest-bearing loans from Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund for purpose of financing construction, acquisition, and modernization of post office facilities. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Post Office and Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY
NO INTRODUCTIONS

GENERAL

- HR 8344 -- Authorize restoration of times taken from patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in Armed Forces or by governmental controls. NORBLAD (R Ore.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Judiciary.
- HR 8441 -- Amend act entitled "An act to provide for registration and protection of trademarks used in commerce, to carry out provisions of international conventions, and for other purposes," approved July 5, 1946, re proceedings in Patent Office. MOORE (R W.Va.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Judiciary.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING
NO INTRODUCTIONS

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

- S J Res 116 -- Authorize sale of certain number of merchant type vessels to Government of Republic of Philippines or to citizens of Philippines. HUMPHREY (D Minn.) -- 6/27/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2378 -- Authorize sale of five Liberty-type vessels to Belgium or its citizens for use in exportation of anthracite coal from Philadelphia to ports in Belgium and the Netherlands. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- S 2403 -- Authorize Secretary of Commerce to transfer war-built merchant vessels to American citizens, to encourage construction of new dry cargo vessels in American shipyards for American flag operation. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
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- HR 8327 -- Amend sections 204a and 216 of Interstate Commerce Act, to provide that shippers may designate routing of property transported by motor carriers in cases where two or more through routes have been established. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8330 -- Amend Federal Airport Act to provide that unused state allotments not be reallocated, but shall revert to the Treasury. CUNNINGHAM (R Neb.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8333 -- Provide for recordation of certain instruments evidencing mortgage, lease conditional sale, or bailment of certain motor vehicles. HARRIS (D Ark.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 8342 -- Authorize sale of one Victory-type vessel for conversion to an ore and coal carrier for use on Great Lakes operations. MILLER (R Md.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8343 -- Authorize sale of a troopship of C-4 type for conversion to a passenger and cargo carrier. MILLER (R Md.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8382 -- Amend Shipping Act, 1916, to provide for licensing independent foreign freight forwarders. BOYKIN (D Ala.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 8394 -- Authorize sale of certain vessels to Pakistan for use in coastwise trade of Pakistan. JUDD (R Minn.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

NATURAL RESOURCES

- S 2375 -- Provide a program for development of minerals resources of U.S., its Territories and possessions by encouraging exploration for minerals and providing for payments as incentives for production of certain minerals. WATKINS (R Utah), BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.
- S 2395 -- Establish methods of lessening Nation's dependence on foreign sources of lead and zinc in times of emergency and promote general economy of Nation. MURRAY (D Mont.), MANSFIELD (D Mont.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs.

- HR 8366 -- Establish beneficial development of forest resources of Indian lands as policy of Congress. METCALF (D Mont.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8368 -- Set up machinery to lessen Nation's dependence on foreign sources of lead and zinc in times of emergency and promote general economy of Nation. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/25/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 8386 -- Lessen Nation's dependence on foreign sources of supply for tungsten in times of emergency. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Interior and Insular Affairs.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

- S 2406 -- Authorize construction of certain works of improvement in Niagara River for power. KERR (D Okla.), CHAVEZ (D N.M.), KUCHEL (R Calif.) Case (R S.D.), JAVITS (R N.Y.), IVES (R N.Y.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

- S 2371 -- Terminate issuance of certificates under section 168 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re rapid amortization of emergency facilities. DWORSHAK (R Idaho) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 2376 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. WATKINS (R Utah), BENNETT (R Utah) -- 6/24/57 -- Senate Finance.
- S 2402 -- Amend Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, to prevent undue relaxation of Customs supervision as a safeguard against smuggling and for protection of revenue. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 6/26/57 -- Senate Finance.
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- HR 8328 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to impose import taxes on lead and zinc. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8336 -- Impose a tax on importation of lead. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8337 -- Impose a tax on importation of zinc. BARING (D Nev.) -- 6/24/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8369 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide tax treatment re real property held for more than 20 years. BURNS (D Hawaii) -- 6/25/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8381 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to correct unintended benefits and hardships and make technical amendments. MILLS (D Ark.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8391 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a dependency exemption deduction for foster children and certain other persons supported by a taxpayer even though they do not live with such taxpayer for entire taxable year. HASKELL (R Del.) -- 6/26/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8430 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to allow a taxpayer certain additional credits, exclusions, exemptions, and deductions for income-tax purposes, which may hereafter be referred to as citizens' hardship tax relief bill. OSMERS (R N.J.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8411 -- Amend section 1033 (f) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re tax treatment of livestock sold on account of flood. BROOKS (D La.) -- 6/27/57 -- House Ways and Means.
- HR 8442 -- Amend paragraph 1774 of Tariff Act of 1930 re importation of certain articles for religious purposes. MCCARTHY (D Minn.) -- 6/28/57 -- House Ways and Means.

Committee Roundup

MUTUAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- July 1 ordered reported by a vote of 22-6 the Mutual Security Act of 1957 (S 2130) which was approved by the Senate June 14. The authorizations approved by the House Committee were \$375 million less than the \$3,637,000,000 in the Senate version of the bill. (Weekly Report, p. 733)

The Committee July 1 reversed itself by a 17-10 vote and agreed to include the three-year Development Loan Fund in the bill, but to cut \$250 million from Fund authorizations for both fiscal 1959 and 1960. The group June 28 had voted to strike the fund from the bill. The Committee also cut \$300 million from fiscal 1958 military assistance funds and \$100 million from fiscal 1958 defense support funds. It did not approve fiscal 1959 monies for these programs as the Senate had done. The House group added \$25 million to the \$250 million approved by the Senate for the President's special assistance fund.

Maximum amounts of major authorizations approved by the House Committee:

Military Assistance -- \$1.8 billion for fiscal 1958.
Defense Support -- \$700 million for fiscal 1958.
Development Loan Fund Capitalization -- \$500 million without fiscal year limitation, plus authority to borrow from the Treasury \$500 million in both fiscal 1959 and 1960.

Technical Cooperation -- \$151.9 million for fiscal 1958.

STATUS OF FORCES AGREEMENTS

COMMITTEE -- House Foreign Affairs.

ACTION -- July 1 reported a joint resolution (H J Res 16 -- H Rept 678) to revise the Status of Forces Agreements to provide that foreign countries would not have criminal jurisdiction over United States armed forces personnel stationed within their boundaries. The Committee approved the resolution by an 18-8 vote. (1953 Almanac, p. 337)

Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, in a letter to the Committee included in the report, said the "practical effect" of the resolution "would be the withdrawal of U.S. forces from all over the world." Wilson said the withdrawal would "be the inevitable consequence of forcing the President to denounce the Status (of Forces) Agreements throughout the world."

In its report, the Committee said "there is increasing indication that the U.S. military and diplomatic officials are more concerned with public opinion in the nations in which the personnel of the U.S. armed forces are located than with public opinion in the United States."

A minority of the Committee said the resolution was "untimely, unconstitutional and, if put into effect, (endangering) the security of the United States." The group said much of the criticism of the Status of Forces Agreements "has been based upon misrepresentation of the facts, through ignorance or otherwise."

FBI FILES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 1 unanimously reported (S Rept 569) a bill (S 2377) to regulate the disclosure of material from secret FBI files to defendants in certain criminal cases.

The legislation was occasioned by conflicting lower court interpretations of the June 3 Supreme Court decision in the Jencks case, which held the defendant in a criminal case is entitled to receive reports and statements from Government files touching the events and activities on which a Government witness testifies at the trial. (Weekly Report, p. 701)

S 2377 would provide that:

Only Government reports and statements relevant to testimony previously given by Government witnesses need be disclosed.

The Court would screen the Government documents and eliminate irrelevant material before passing them on to the defendant.

The Government need produce only reports or statements of a witness which are signed by him or otherwise approved.

If the Government declines to produce such a statement or report, the court will either strike out the affected testimony or declare a mistrial.

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. said the Government "accepts the principle" of the Jencks decision but believed "there is an immediate need for legislation to clarify the procedure.... Otherwise, serious harm will be done to Federal law enforcement." He said the "most serious problem" was "the insistence by some courts that entire reports of the FBI... be handed over to defense counsel, even though but a small part of the report relates to the testimony of a Government witness."

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COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 2 ordered reported a bill (HR 7915) similar to S 2377 after closed hearings at which Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. urged immediate action on the legislation.

COURT LEGISLATION STUDY

COMMITTEE -- House Judiciary.

ACTION -- July 2 named a special subcommittee to study "as a matter of the highest urgency" possible legislation to deal with recent Supreme Court decisions on the release of FBI records, the limit of Congressional investigations and the meaning of the anti-Communist Smith Act. The Committee limited the study to decisions of the Court in 1957, thus barring any review of the Court's school desegregation decision. (See above, also p. 807)

Named to the special subcommittee were Reps. Edwin E. Willis (D La.), Byron G. Rogers (D Colo.), Earl Chudoff (D Pa.), William C. Cramer (R Fla.) and Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W. Va.).

ATOMIC ENERGY PARTICIPATION

COMMITTEE -- Joint Atomic Energy, Agreements for Cooperation Subcommittee.

HELD HEARINGS -- On legislation authorizing United States representation and contributions to the International Atomic Energy Agency. (Weekly Report, p. 734)

TESTIMONY -- July 2 -- Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio) said he would seek to include in the proposed legislation a provision for Congressional controls on making nuclear materials available by the United States to the International Atomic Energy Agency.

United Nations Ambassador James J. Wadsworth said such a restriction would mean that the U.S. would have to go to the first general conference of the Agency "empty-handed," with a resultant "loss of influence and prestige." Furthermore, he said, "the Agency will not operate" unless assured that the U.S. would make available substantial amounts of nuclear materials.

Gerald C. Smith, special assistant for atomic affairs to the Secretary of State, opposed Bricker's proposal. He said the limitation would give Russia "a marvelous propaganda opportunity" to exploit its contention that the U.S. "welshes" on its disarmament offers.

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Lewis L. Strauss proposed a compromise by amending the Atomic Energy Act to provide that no substantial amount of nuclear materials could be made available to any foreign nation or agency without Congressional approval. Thereby, he said, the Congressional restriction would not be pointed directly at the International Atomic Energy Agency. Strauss's compromise also would bar transfer of large amounts of atomic material but leave free the Government's authority to dispose of isotopes and other research material.

GOVERNMENT INFORMATION

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations, Special Government Information Subcommittee.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On information practices of the military services.

BACKGROUND -- The Commission on Government Security in its June 23 report, recommended legislation penalizing unlawful disclosure of classified information by persons both inside and outside the Government. Commission Chairman Loyd Wright June 30 issued a statement citing cases of security violations by the press. He said his request for declassification of some of the violation cases had been denied by "a responsible official." (Weekly Report, p. 767)

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- Subcommittee Chairman John E. Moss (D Calif.), in an opening statement, said Wright had merely "reiterated his so far unsubstantiated indictment of the American press," but had "failed to supply documentary evidence to support his charges."

Maj. Gen. Guy S. Meloy Jr., the Army's chief of public information, said the Commission had never talked to him during its survey. He said the Army had begun a program aimed at declassifying material for publication. Meloy said it would be difficult to determine whether some material appearing in print had been obtained wrongfully from Pentagon sources, since many stories were "alert" and "intuitive" reporting.

William J. Donohue, chief of the Army's Security Review Office, said all Army classified material was subject to semiannual inventory and review.

FINANCIAL INVESTIGATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Finance.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On the financial situation in the United States. (Weekly Report, p. 762)

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- Secretary of Treasury George M. Humphrey said the United States Steel Co.'s \$6 a ton increase, effective July 1, would "contribute to increasing costs pretty well over a large area of the economy." Humphrey said there would "be some lag" before other prices rose. Humphrey would not agree with a suggestion by Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.) that higher interest rates had contributed to the price rise. (Weekly Report, p. 803)

Humphrey said that the higher rates might have increased monthly payments to home buyers by as much as \$10 a month. "If that helps to hold down other costs, and I think it does," he said, "it is well worth while." He said that the housing industry was not depressed generally. "We're building around a million houses this year and that's a lot," Humphrey commented.

July 2 -- Humphrey said the total of small business bankruptcies was "still relatively small" and was not a factor that would disrupt the economy. Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.) said there was a steady decline in the number of defense contracts awarded small business. Humphrey agreed that this was possible, but said it was the intention and desire of the Administration to award as many contracts as possible to small business. He added, "Perhaps the desire isn't as much as it should be.... I don't know."

ARMED SERVICES PURCHASES

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services, Investigations Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 29 released a report on its investigation of armed services purchasing in which it urged an overhaul of the law under which armed service groups do much of their buying without formal advertising and without sealed competitive bids. The group criticized especially the armed services' use of the 1950 Korean emergency proclamation, never revoked, as a basis for negotiations. This permits a waiver of purchase formalities. The Committee suggested that the purchase rules be eased only in case of an emergency declared by Congress, not by the President alone. (1956 Almanac, p. 530)

CIVIL DEFENSE

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

ACTION -- July 2 ordered reported a bill (HR 7576) to amend the Federal Civil Defense Act of 1950 to increase Federal responsibility for civilian defense and Federal financing of the joint agencies administering it. Existing law places the responsibility mainly on the local governments, with the Federal agency to provide coordination, guidance and assistance.

The bill would authorize Federal participation of up to 50 percent in personnel and administrative expenses of state civil defense offices as well as subsistence and other expenses of persons attending civil defense schools. HR 7576 also would authorize procurement and loan to the states of radiological instruments to detect nuclear fallout.

The Committee rejected an Eisenhower Administration recommendation to allow the Federal Government to pay for as much as 100 percent of civil defense materials and facilities.

HELLS CANYON DAM

COMMITTEE -- House Interior and Insular Affairs, Irrigation and Reclamation Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 2 voted 15-12 to strike the enacting clause from the Hells Canyon Dam bill (HR 5). Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.), on whose motion the vote was taken, said the action left Hells Canyon Dam "dead as a dodo." The Senate June 21 approved the Federal project by a 45-38 vote. (Weekly Report, p. 785)

Voting against the bill, along with 13 Republican Subcommittee members, were Democrats George A. Shuford (N.C.) and James A. Haley (Fla.). Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) was absent and left no proxy. Powell also was absent for the 1956 vote, but left a proxy in favor of the Federal dam. Subcommittee Chairman Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.), who favors the bill, did not vote.

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- R.P. Parry, attorney for Idaho Power Co., said company officials considered the "case closed" when they rejected fast tax writeoff certificates June 20. "We still feel we were the victims of one of the most outrageous smear campaigns ever directed against a private utility," Parry said.

Republican Gov. Robert S. Smylie of Idaho, in a telegram to the Subcommittee, said the best interests of his state and of the Northwest "require defeat" of the Federal dam bill.

July 2 -- Marcell Learned, president of the Western Idaho-Eastern Oregon Industrial Development Council, said his group stood "whole-heartedly for private development." R.S. Tofflemire, editor of the Twin Falls (Idaho) Times-News, said the greatest part of Idaho's population was concentrated in the southern part of the state "where public opinion is largely opposed to a Federal dam."

KUYKENDALL NOMINATION

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HELD HEARINGS -- On the nomination of Jerome K. Kuykendall to a second term as Federal Power Commissioner. (Weekly Report, p. 761)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Kuykendall said there was "no basis" in the charge that his consultation with gas industry representatives in 1956, in an attempt to draft a substitute for the vetoed natural gas bill, was detrimental to consumers. (1956 Almanac, p. 469)

He said that a backlog of rate applications from independent gas producers would take the FPC at least three years to clear up and that the "principal reason" he accepted renomination was that he wished "to play a part in getting the Commission abreast of its work."

FLOOD DAMAGE REPORT

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works, Special Inspection Subcommittee.

ACTION -- June 29 reported on a three-day inspection trip of flood-damaged areas in Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas and Kansas. The group urged a speed-up of authorized projects for which no funds have been appropriated. The report also recommended an additional appropriation of at least \$250,000 for the Army Engineers to survey damaged areas where no corrective works had been planned. (Weekly Report, p. 734, 378)

ALASKAN STATEHOOD

COMMITTEE -- Senate Interior and Insular Affairs, Territories and Insular Affairs Subcommittee.

ACTION -- July 1 approved two bills (S 49, 50) providing statehood for Alaska and Hawaii, respectively. The Alaska bill authorized a \$15 million appropriation for land surveys, gave Alaska the right to select 103 million acres of public domain as a tax base, prevented the new state from discriminating against non-resident individuals or businesses, and retained in the Federal Maritime Board jurisdiction over water commerce to and from Alaskan ports. An Alaska statehood bill (HR 50) was approved May 28 by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. (Weekly Report, p. 658)

FILIBUSTERS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration, Special Ad Hoc Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals to change Senate rules on limitation of debate. (Weekly Report, p. 761)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- President Walter P. Reuther of the United Automobile Workers (AFL-CIO) said Senate supporters of civil rights legislation should "sweat out" an expected southern filibuster with round-the-clock sessions "if it takes all Summer long." Reuther supplemented his testimony with a prepared statement endorsing S Res 17 and opposing S Res 30. He said S Res 17 "offers a close approach to majority rule," but S Res 30 would "amount to little or no reduction in the number of Senators who must be present and voting for cloture" to break filibusters. (Weekly Report, p. 489)

John W. Wicker, representing American Legion Commander W.C. Daniel, said Daniel opposed changing the existing rules that require 64 Senators to vote cloture. Sen. Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.) said the Subcommittee should "give some thought to the possibility of incorporating a meaningful rule of relevance in the Standing Rules of the Senate."

July 2 -- John J. Gunther, representing Americans for Democratic Action (ADA), said filibusters were "a constant threat to Democratic procedures, and endorsed S Res 17. Charles J. Bloch, representing Georgia's Gov. Marvin Griffin (D), said adoption of any antifilibuster rules changes could sound "the death knell of constitutional government." Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.), in a prepared statement, said the Subcommittee might consider allowing a Senator to yield to any other Senator all or part of the hour's time allotted each member after cloture was invoked.

SMALL BUSINESS AGENCY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency.

ACTION -- July 3 unanimously approved a bill (HR 7963) to extend the Small Business Administration. The Committee amended HR 7963 to provide a one-year extension of the SBA instead of giving it permanent status as voted by the House. The Committee also approved a \$75 million increase in the Agency's lending authority as compared with the \$270 million increase in the House bill. Under current law, SBA expires July 31. (Weekly Report, p. 786)

CAMPAIGN SPENDING REFORM

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration. ACTION -- July 3 ordered reported, by a 7-2 vote, a "clean elections" bill (S 2150) that would require public disclosure of virtually all campaign contributions and expenditures in Federal elections and would increase ceilings on spending in Federal elections. (Weekly Report, p. 698).

The measure would:

Permit national committees to spend approximately \$12 million a year -- under a formula based on 20 cents a vote multiplied by the number of persons who voted in the last Presidential election -- instead of the current \$3 million limitation.

Permit candidates for Senator or Representative-at-Large to spend \$50,000, or an amount equal to 20 cents a vote for all votes cast for the office in the preceding general election, plus 10 cents a vote for all such votes in excess of 1 million. The current ceiling is \$25,000.

Permit candidates for the House, currently limited to \$5,000, to spend \$12,500 or an amount based on votes in the previous general election on the same 20 and 10 cent a vote basis.

Free radio and television stations and networks from granting equal time for candidates for President and Vice President in cases where third party candidates run on tickets not supported by a minimum number of votes in the preceding elections.

Permit persons making political contributions tax credits up to \$10.

Broaden coverage of election spending law to include primaries.

Authorize the Comptroller General to administrate the law.

LABOR WELFARE FUNDS

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Special Subcommittee on Welfare and Pension Fund Legislation.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On proposals (S 1122, 1145, 1813, 2137) relating to employee welfare and pension plans. (Weekly Report, p. 763)

TESTIMONY -- June 28 -- Arnold Mayer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America (AFL-CIO) said welfare funds administered by both unions and employers should be subject to Government investigation.

Seymour Harris, chairman of the Economics Department at Harvard University, and Paul L. Howell, research director of the pension fund survey of the Twentieth Century Fund, urged the Committee to consider the economic impact of the pension funds, said reports should be handled by a Federal agency independent of politics and labor.

July 1 -- Bernard D. Meltzer, a law professor at the University of Chicago, urged legislation to permit the Government and affected employees to sue for court orders to stop improper practices by those administering the welfare funds. He warned against making the reporting program so big it would produce an "unmanageable mass of reports."

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- June 28 -- Ex-Rep. Andrew J. Biemiller (D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), director of the AFL-CIO legislative department told the House Education and Labor Committee that all welfare plans should operate "right out in a goldfish bowl."

TRUCKING INDUSTRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Small Business.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a staff report analyzing Interstate Commerce Commission policy on trucking industry mergers and concentration.

BACKGROUND -- The report, prepared by Drs. Walter Adams and James B. Hendry of Michigan State University, said the ICC had followed "a vague, vacillating and inconsistent merger policy." Approximately 8,000 interstate truckers disappeared from the industry between 1940 and 1955, the report said, adding that if "giantism" came to the trucking industry, it would result from ICC's "benign tolerance, if not active promotion."

TESTIMONY -- July 1 -- ICC Chairman Owen Clarke said the report "contains numerous errors, contradictions, untenable assumptions and erroneous conclusions." Clarke said Congress "has not prescribed a policy of unrestrained competition in motor transportation, nor has it decreed that the motor carrier industry shall consist solely of 'small' carriers."

July 2 -- Dr. Adams said Clarke had made "an unwarranted attempt to besmirch the professional integrity of disinterested scholars."

Committee Briefs

TELEVISION REPORT

The Senate Commerce Committee June 30 released a staff report on alleged monopolistic practices in the television industry. The report said factors limiting competition had reached "grave proportions and must be dealt with promptly and effectively." It urged Congress to "consider seriously the problem of multiple ownership of television stations by networks and the concentration of key city outlets in the hands of these same networks." A House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee report June 9 also criticized practices in the television industry. (Weekly Report, p. 709)

LABOR RACKETEERING

Joseph Curcio, secretary-treasurer of the Teamsters Union, New York Local 369, July 1 agreed to turn over records of other unions to the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor and Management Fields. Curcio cited the Fifth Amendment when questioned about the contents of the records and about the disappearance of other files. The records were those of the extinct United Auto Workers (AFL) and its successor, the Allied Industrial Workers Union with which Curcio was connected. (Weekly Report, p. 758)

COTTON PROGRAM

Read P. Dunn Jr., representing the National Cotton Council, June 28 told the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee the sale of agricultural surpluses for foreign currencies should be continued. The Committee is holding hearings on measures relating to cotton price supports. Rep. Leonor Kretzer Sullivan (D Mo.) said surplus food could be used in the United States for low-income people. Rep. Brooks Hays (D Ark.) said surplus food and fiber could aid American foreign policy, and more should go to refugees. (Weekly Report, p. 764)

Congressional Quiz

PASSPORT POLICY

Rights of United States citizens to travel abroad are controlled in great part by the passport office of the State Department. What do you know about passport regulations? Four out of six questions is a good rating.

1. Q--U.S. citizens currently are barred from travel in what countries?

A--Six countries are subject to State Department travel restrictions: Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam and Communist China. Before April 1, travel in some Middle East countries also was restricted.

2. Q--True or false: The State Department has the legal right to refuse passports to U.S. citizens.

A--True. The Department's right has been upheld in many court decisions. Most rejected passport applications are denied on citizenship grounds.

3. Q--In 1955, the latest year for which figures are available, there were 529,785 passport applications. How many of these were rejected: (a) 53; (b) 456; (c) 1122?

A--(b). Only 13 of the 456 applicants were denied passports because of alleged Communist affiliation. Citizenship problems accounted for 350 refusals. Others were rejected because of criminal records, mental illness, lack of funds, previous poor conduct abroad, etc.

4. Q--The State Department has refused to renew the passport of a newsman who visited Communist China against its orders. On what ground does it justify this action?

A--According to Department officials, an 1868 law authorized the President to take measures "not amounting to act of war" to insure the release of any American citizens "under the authority of another foreign government." Since Communist China still holds American Korean War prisoners, the Department says it is justified in restricting U.S. travel there.

5. Q--U.S. applicants for passports have been required to state any affiliation with the Communist party since: (a) 1917; (b) 1933; (c) 1945; (d) 1956?

A--(d). The Federal Court of Appeals has sustained State Department regulations that require an affidavit as to past or present Communist membership. If an applicant is refused a passport on these grounds, he may appear at an informal hearing at the passport office; if this is unsuccessful, he may have a hearing before the Board of Passport Appeals.

6. Q--True or false: U.S. citizens must be fingerprinted when they apply for a passport.

A--False. But all non-citizens entering the U.S. are required to have fingerprints taken before they receive a visa. This is one of the requirements of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act of 1952.

Check your Congressional Quarterly Almanacs for additional details and background information on the news of Congress appearing in the Weekly Reports. Published since 1944, the CQ Almanac is fully indexed and cross referenced.



Defense Billions As fiscal 1958 began, the Senate passed the year's biggest appropriation bill -- the gigantic Defense Department bill containing funds for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Senate total for the bill was \$34.5 billion. The bill now heads for a tangle in a joint Senate-House conference committee where the \$971 million difference between the two versions of the bill will be ironed out. Two major appropriation bills -- Agriculture and Public Works -- still must have conference committee and Senate actions, and numerous independent agencies still lack fiscal 1958 funds. (Page 795)

Dead Dodo

A House Interior and Insular Affairs Subcommittee July 2 killed the House measure for a Hells Canyon dam. Rep. John P. Saylor (R Pa.), whose motion defeated the program, said the action left the proposed dam "dead as a dodo." Two southern Democrats joined 13 Republicans to approve Saylor's motion. (Page 819)

Status of Forces

A joint resolution to revise the Status of Forces Agreements so that foreign countries would not have criminal jurisdiction over U.S. military personnel stationed in their countries won approval of the House Foreign Affairs Committee. The Committee said "U.S. military and diplomatic officials" were more concerned with foreign goodwill than with U.S. public opinion and the welfare of U.S. troops. Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson, opposing the measure, said its "practical effect" would be "withdrawal of U.S. forces from all over the world." (Page 817)

Congress vs. Court

Despite the cries of outrage from some Members of Congress about recent Supreme Court decisions, no legislation affecting the Court's jurisdiction or membership is likely to pass Congress this year. Bills aimed at "correcting" specific Court decisions, however, will get serious attention. One measure, to limit the effect of the Court's decision to open FBI files to criminal case defendants, is almost certain to pass. Another, to reassert states' rights to legislate against sedition, is the "next order of business" for the Senate Judiciary Committee. (Page 807, 817)

Roll-Call Votes

HOUSE: Senate Office Buildings, p. 796.
SENATE: Austrian protocol, Defense Department Appropriation, p. 798.

State Senate Debate Curbs

Most of the southern Senators threatening a filibuster over the civil rights bill could not get away with the maneuver in their home legislatures. U.S. Senate rules permit a member to speak only twice on a subject in anyone legislative day, but place no limit on the length of time he may speak. This can lead to a filibuster. In contrast, 36 states -- including eight of the 11 in the Deep South -- permit use of a motion for the previous question in their state senates. In the British House of Commons the motion is known as the "guillotine." (Page 801)

Recreation Areas

Congress is taking a big step toward preserving the wide open spaces for play. The step is a bill for a Nationwide inventory of the existing and potential outdoor recreation areas open to the public. Proponents of the bill include such Government agencies as the National Park Service and U.S. Forest Service and such private organizations as the Izaak Walton League of America and the National Wildlife Federation. The only argument heard so far has been the U.S. Chamber of Commerce with the view that the Government already has authority to conduct a survey and needs no new legislation. (Page 809)

Housing Compromise

The 1957 omnibus housing bill landed on President Eisenhower's desk after speedy adoption by the House and Senate of a compromise version. The new bill makes it easier to buy a home by lowering the cash downpayment needed and channeling more Federal money into the mortgage market. But a far more liberal proposal designed to help low- and middle-income families buy a home was deleted during the House-Senate conference on the bill. The new obligatory authority in the bill is \$1.9 billion. (Page 799)